Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. XLVIII. Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, May 8, 1880. Number 24.

Mechanical Mixture of Soils.

A too common fault in agriculture is a neglect to thoroughly pulverize and mix the soils, and this neglect may be due to several causes. Sometimes the farmer undertakes to cultivate more land than he can cultivate well, and is obliged to skim over it lightly in order to do it all, while in other cases it is doubtless due to a lack of knowledge of the conditions of plant growth. The sources of plant food are earth and air, and the former supplies not only organic but inorganic or mineral matter. What is technically termed the "ash" of plants represents those portions which are drawn from the earth. When we take a matured wheat plant and burn it, stalk, leaf and grain, we find that the substances drawn from the soil will remain in the form of ashes. The amount of ash from the straw will be found several times greater than that from the grain, and this ash, though containing precisely the same elements as that from the grain, will be found in quite different proportions. In the straw, more than half the ash will be found to be composed of silica or sand. This substance so essential to plant growth, is found in the soil in the form of silicic acid, or sand in a state of solution. In the ash of the grain will be found a small quantity of silicic acid, but nearly one-half of the whole will be phosphoric acid.

The large amount of silica in the straw is essential to render it firm, because the chief use of the straw is to support the grain and convey the sap from the roots, and the straw being of the least importance as food, contains but little phosphoric acid. But the grain, which is designed for food, is rich in phosphoric acid, much of which is needed in the animal system for the formation of bone. The phosphoric acid in the grain is found in the hard portions immediately under the shell or bran, and this is the reason why bread from Graham or unbolted flour is more healthful than that from fine flour, as it contains all the ingredients for building up and nourishing the animal system and in the right proportions. The phosphoric acid is also what gives superior value to the manure of animals fed on shorts.

The fact therefore that both mineral and organic substances are essential to the growth and development of plants, shows the importance of having these substances thoroughly mixed and mingled together in the soil, and it also shows the value of deep plowing where it is practicable. There are many soils where deep plowing is out of the question; those for instance where the surface soil is thin and the subsoil is composed entirely of sand and gravel. But even in such soils, the plow should be put in deep enough to bring up the requisite amount of sand which should be thoroughly mixed with the surface soil. By following this course for a succession of years, the soil will gradually become deepened and more productive. In thin soils, the roots of plants spread round upon the surface and in dry seasons the crop is often spoiled, while in soils that are deep, the roots strike down and the crop will stand a severe drouth with comparative impunity.

In lands that are moist, deep draining should always precede deep plowing, and moist lands are frequently those where deep plowing can be practiced to good advantage, because the surface soil composed largely of organic matter, is generally deep and a portion of the underlying sand is needed to mix with the surface soil to give it due proportion for the support of vegetation. Peaty or mucky soils always contain too large a proportion of vegetable material, and if they are so deep that sand cannot be brought up by deep plowing, it should be hauled and spread upon the surface. Clay or lime will also improve such soils. It follows also that a sandy soil will be benefitted by the addition of clay, and a clayey soil by the addition of sand. It is sometimes the case that sandy soils rest upon clay and *visa versa*; in either case they should be mixed and mingled together in order to secure the best results in agriculture. Adding clay renders all soils firmer, and adding sand to clayey soils renders them more porous and friable.

A great principle in agriculture is too often lost sight of by the farmer, namely, that the productiveness of a soil depends upon its physical condition almost as much as upon its chemical composition. It must have a full supply of all the substances both organic and inorganic which plants require to insure their growth and development, thoroughly mixed and mingled together. A winter's freezing and a summer's fallowing after land has been deep plowed, will aid greatly in improving and mellowing the soil and bringing it into a condition for the harrow to suitably mix the different substances together. A good pulverizing harrow is essential to every farmer, and when applied to a piece of land it should not be taken off until the soils are well mixed and finely pulverized.

There should be no guess work about it, but the result should be ascertained by careful examination. We remember when it was the rule among the farmers in our vicinity to smooth down the furrows by harrowing over once; then sow the grain and harrow and cross harrow; this was deemed sufficient without any examination as to the results. Perhaps it was sufficient, but what we wish to say here is, that no arbitrary rule can apply to such cases; certain results are to be reached and the harrow should be used until they are accomplished. The same principle will apply to the preparation of land for other crops, and especially for root crops, including the sugar beet. First see that the land contains everything that the plants need, and then that these substances are put into a condition to be made available to the plants. Nothing should be left to chance which is only another name for human ignorance.

The Wool Market.

The wool market is firm and the predictions for high prices the present year, are likely to come to pass. The sales for one week in New York recently aggregated 1,364,300 pounds. Wool is quoted high in the Boston market with a fair prospect of another advance. A dispatch from London to the United States *Economist* says, the wool market there is excited and prices higher for all grades. Indeed, it expresses the fear that a wool famine is approaching. Clothing wools are in great demand and prices going up with some demand for America. Carpet wools are in active request, chiefly for home use. In explanation of the situation in England, the *Economist* adds:

"Hundreds of thousands of sheep have died of plague in England, and the Russia-Turkish and English-Afghanistan wars, in Turkey, in Syria, in Persia, and the Indian country have caused tens of millions of sheep to be killed. In fact wool growing in Turkey, in Russia, in Persia, and in India, has been almost given up on account of the war, and the low prices current for the past five years. At no period in the history of the wool trade have we witnessed so excited a market as there lies in one panorama before us to-day, no matter where we turn our gaze. It makes no difference whether we canvass Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Australia, the Barbary States, Cape of Good Hope, the vast plains of South America, Texas and Mexico; or whether we visit the mountain fastnesses of California, Oregon, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Colorado and Nevada, until we come back to the plains of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin Indiana and Illinois, in fact wherever we penetrate, whether on the mountains or plains of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, and all along the arid coast of New England down to Long Island, taking in the whole circle, the markets of Boston, New York and Philadelphia; all along this whole line no fine clothing wools can be bought ready for manufacturers use below $1.00 for the scoured pound, and a great deal will cost $1.10 to $1.25, and even $1.30. Combing and delaines and carpet wools are equally high, and from the present outlook no one can tell where the prices will stop. New York and Boston dealers are buying southern California, heavy, burry, greasy wools in San Francisco, and paying $1.17½ for the scoured pound.

In Texas nothing can be reached below $1 to $1.10 scoured. Nearly all the Kentucky clip has passed out of the farmer's hands. In Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois one quarter of the clip has been bought on the sheep's back on Eastern account, at 40 to 45 cents for unwashed delivered on board the cars when ready. And what is remarkable about all this, the buying is going on under masked batteries. Representative buyers on the spot are doing nothing, and would not touch a pound of it unless at lower prices, but "dark" men are purchasing in the meantime everything they can obtain, at prices which are so high as to net them a loss, unless we have another boom that will send prices up 20 per cent."

The condition of the market is very encouraging to those who have made sheep husbandry a speciality, and to all who have wool to sell. They will certainly do well on this year's clip, and it will be sometime before prices will again be low. At the present time the mills cannot meet their orders for woolen goods, though running to their fullest capricity, and new mills are going up in many places. We trust that the effect of all this may be to induce the farmers of Maine to give more and better attention to this industry. None of the Eastern States possess natural advantages for sheep husbandry equal to our own. We have a great area of upland much of which is not arable, but which would furnish summer forage for immense flocks of sheep at but trifling cost, and sheep, take one year with another, pay much better than any other stock the farmer can keep. The farmers of Maine should exterminate the worthless dogs and give more attention to keeping sheep.

A New Cereal.

In the report of the proceedings of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is an article upon the value of Rice Corn as a farm crop. A chemical analysis of this cereal was made under the direction of the Board, by the State chemist, and it was found to be very rich in starch and albuminoids (flesh producing principles,) much more so than any of the varieties of maize or of wheat. It is raised with the greatest ease, stands a drouth better than many farm crops, and at the same time, is not damaged by continued rains. The product varies from thirty to sixty bushels to the acre, according to cultivation. It is used in Kansas quite extensively, as a substitute for rice; it is also fed to poultry, swine and cattle. It also takes the place of Indian corn meal in domestic consumption.

This cereal is known in the South as the Dourha or Chicken corn, and in many parts of the lower South grows wild. It is hardy and will grow almost anywhere, and we see no reason why it may not be a valuable crop as a diversity. The grain is sweet, and shown to be highly nutritious, and those who have tasted bread from it, give it a most decided preference over corn meal bread. Cattle eat the stalks which resemble in appearance, the pearl millet, with great avidity. We give above substantially what was said about this cereal, in the report; personally we know nothing about it. A variety of rice corn is sometimes grown in our gardens, but whether this is the variety referred to in the report,, we are unable to say. The introduction of a new cereal which promises so favorably, as we are led to believe from the experiments made in Kansas, that this one does, is an important matter from an agricultural standpoint, and we shall give other information relating to it when received.

Notes.

Mr. C. F. Stevens has brought into our office a quantity of slate which he found upon land owned by him in Sidney. It was procured from the surface by means of an axe and is of course somewhat rusty, but it splits well, is tough and has every appearance of being a good quality of roofing slate. No doubt the quality is better below the surface. Mr. Stevens would like to have some one take hold and develop this deposit, and thinks there may be money in it. It is only a short distance from Augusta.

We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation from Mr. John M. Bailey of Winning farm, Billerica, Mass., to be present at the opening of his silo and witness the success of his efforts in the ensilage of green fodder plants. He writes that he has had great success, and is now feeding his cows and ewes exclusively on ensilaged corn fodder. The invitation is also extended to any of our readers who may find it convenient to visit the farm prior to May 10th.

Our readers will find a cut and advertisement of the Thomas Smoothing Harrow in another column. Wherever this implement has been used, it has met with uniform success, and the certificates attesting to its excellence from farmers, would fill quite a volume. The teeth are of steel, the implement is of easy draft, never clogs, and is of great value in the preparation of land for the reception of any kind of seed. The cut conveys a good impression of the make up of the implement, and the advertisement tells its own story. The agents, Messrs. George Blanchard & Brother of Portland, are reliable men and will give further information on enquiry.

The Agricultural Department has published a comparative table on the crops produced in 1878 and 1879, together with the prices obtained by the producers, as follows:

HARVEST.	1878.	1879.
Wheat, bushels,	420,122,000	448,735,000
Corn, bushels,	1,388,218,750	1,544,899,000
Oats, bushels,	413,573,360	384,233,600
Rye, bushels,	25,842,790	25,640,500
Barley, bushels,	42,245,630	40,184,200
Buckwheat, bushels,	12,246,820	13,145,650
Cotton, bales,	5,216,603	5,020,587
Tobacco, pounds,	392,316,700	384,679,609
Hay, tons,	29,698,66	35,648,000
Potatoes, bushels,	124,126,650	181,560,000
PRICE.		
Wheat,	$326,346,425	$409,168,000
Corn,	441,053,435	580,200,000
Oats,	101,915,380	120,855,000
Rye,	13,392,826	15,505,000
Barley,	21,483,515	23,605,300
Buckwheat,	6,451,120	7,860,488
Cotton,	193,854,611	231,000,000
Tobacco,	22,137,427	21,454,501
Hay,	285,543,52	323,901,280
Potatoes,	73,659,125	78,971,000
Total,	$1,488,570,896	$1,904,480,659

This shows an increase of the value of the crop of 1879 over that of 1878, of $415,000,000, a most encouraging result.

Francis Barnes & Company are now the owners of the Nickerson Cheese Factory situated on the Military Road about one and one-fourth miles from Houlton Village and will be ready to receive milk about the first of May. Mr. Barnes will have personal charge of the factory, and will manufacture the full cream cheese. Milk will also be bought for the factory, first by storekeepers who handle the Nickerson cheese, and second by Twitchell, Champlin & Company, Portland, who will pay cash every thirty days. This factory has achieved a high reputation from the superior quality of its products, and we have no doubt the season of 1880 will excel any previous year, both in regard to quantity and quality. The high price of cheese will have a tendency to largely increase the product this year.

From F. P. Sharp, Nurseryman, Woodstock, N. B., we have received a bundle containing a dozen plum trees known as the "Arctic" which originated in Aroostook county, and in whose favor much has been said. Mr. Sharp has our thanks for same and we shall undertake to give them a fair trial. Our travelling agent, Mr. Clark, also received a package of plum and apple trees from the same source, for which he desires us to express his obligations.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, for a copy of the annual Report of the Proceedings of the Board for 1879-80. Besides the Secretary's report and the minutes of meetings, the volume contains several valuable articles upon Agricultural subjects, among which is a very useful and instructive paper on sugar beet culture. The Massachusetts Report are always edited with much care and are of great value to the farmers of that State.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Extravagance and Display.

It is perhaps one of the most common of reproaches which often fill up the chinks in the columns of our newspapers, especially when other items are wanting, that the present age outstrips all that have gone before in its love of splendor and gorgeous apparel etc. That there is quite as much love of splendor and display at the present time as is good for us is probably true, but that there is more than there has ever been, we certainly see some good reasons to deny, at least in part. If we look into the Bible and other early histories a few moments, and bring its witnesses to our support on this question, we can perhaps get some light and proofs upon the subject. The earliest records of the Hebrews give this testimony, that the Jews, some 2,000 years before Christ wrought in gold and jewels with great nicety. And that there was an extraordinary love of decoration among them is apparent from the mere dress of the priesthood, in which scarlet, blue and purple, and fine linen embroidered finely, were combined with precious stones mounted and engraved, and with golden bells tinkling with the step. Neither was it merely in jewels and in raiment that this love of splendor exhibited itself, the arts of the toilette were quite as much in vogue. Jezebel it is said "put her eyes in painting" nearly 900 years before Christ, and even to this day we speak in opprobrium of "a painted Jezebel." About 100 years after that the prophet Isaiah thus describes the toilette of the daughters of Zion with the tinkling ornaments about their feet, their round ties like the moon, the chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets, the head bands, the tablets, the ear rings, the nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping pins, the glasses, and the hoods, and the veils," &c. And some half a century later Jeremiah says: "Though thou deckest thee with ornaments of gold, though thou rentest thy face with paintings, in vain shalt thou make thyself fair." It is also said that long before the Jewish era, that the Egyptians loved extravagance and luxury, and a refined luxury that nothing since has dreamed of equaling. And it is said from them we receive the use of the wedding ring; and many other fashions and customs that are still practiced in the present day. Yet the Egyptians was in turn eclipsed by the Assyrians. The robes of the Assyrian kings were richly dyed and very exquisitely embroidered with floral and shell and other designs that can only be copied, and not at all improved in the present time. It is also said the people, even the men curled and braided, and sometimes dyed their hair, braids were also worn in rows and ringlets; the cheeks were tinged with deeper rose, the eyebrows and lashes were dyed black, and the antimony pencil was drawn across the edge of the lid to enchance the eye's lustre, with as much precision perhaps, as when in the hands of the modern belle. Thus we see that the love of display did not end with the destruction of Babylon; Greece and Rome only received it to hand it farther on. The mere habits of the Romans in relation to the toilet tells the story of their excess in pomp; laughter aroused by those with ill-dressed hair. With the customs of the people before us we can easily imagine what the display must have been in dress and in household affairs, when even the public baths were floored with costly mosaics, the arched ceilings frescoed in everlasting colors; which is quite beyond our power to equal. Who then can tell when the love of display commenced? or how long it will continue. For it certainly seems to be a part and parcel of the human family; and will probably continue so long as the world stands. A. E. FAUGHT.

Belgrade.

For the Maine Farmer.

King Korn.

I begin to see that it won't do to keep the tongue still and the pen idle; our brother farmers must now and then, have a poke in the ribs or somewhere else, to jog their memories about the cornfield; just now I am speaking to our Knox county farmers around and about the Georges river valley; there are but very few farms in the valley of Georges river that couldn't raise their own corn, if properly managed; well how do they manage? In the first place, too many of them will scratch their land over with an old horse, and when they are done the land is not plowed at all, while many of them will insist that it is well plowed; next comes the furrowing, and that, if anything, is more poorly done than the plowing; next comes the dunging out, and that is disgraceful; I mean on some of what are styled the best farms in Knox county. I am speaking of what my own eyes have seen, and the winding up of the whole is the cry that I have tried my best to raise corn, but it is no use; we can't raise corn in Maine; now the whole thing is just here. Corn is the only crop that the farmer plants in the State of Maine, that has never failed and the longer it is planted on the same farm and not changing the seed, that is, if you have started with the right kind, it will keep increasing for the better from year to year. Always be careful to select the earliest ears that ripen in the field, before harvesting. Plant the corn from the centre of the ear and give the two ends to the hens, and in a few years you will get your corn to perfection.

But stop a bit; there is something more. First of all you must have your ground well ploughed; a span of moderate going horses may do but oxen are better. Plow deep and plow fine, four inches to land for the furrow is enough; this heaves good land up light and loose; furrow four feet apart; go twice in the furrow and manure about or nearly four feet between the hills; this will let the sun and the air in. Corn must have sun and air if not it won't amount to much more than stalks; then again, plant no domestic weeds among your corn and also keep out all the wild ones; if you must and will have weeds, let the thistles, pigweed and Roman wormwood grow, but by all means, keep out the beans and pumpkins, for pumpkins are eternal death to a corn field, and besides they are of no account about here.

Now a word for the young heroes, Patrons of Industry in Knox county; pitch in for the $200 prize. Only think of it; two hundred dollars is offered for the best corn grown on one eighth of an acre of land by Stillman B. Allen of Boston; what a generous souled man to scatter broadcast such encouragement to the boys of Maine; all of you under the age of eighteen have the privilege of putting in your thumb and pulling out the plum and saying what a good boy was I. Now boys of Knox, let us see who can show the best sample of corn at the coming fair to be held in Rockland next autumn. You won't be entitled to the gold watch but never mind; it is all good enough to get from two hundred dollars down to ten. I wish it was so that I could put a sly flea in some of your ears; now, boys, if your fathers have a good pile of old and well rotted sheep manure, get the right side of the old gentleman and get into that heap if possible to plant your corn on, a No. 2 shovel twice full in a hill and you need not look for patent phosphates. EDWARD KELLERAN.

Thomaston.

For the Maine Farmer.

Cheese.

The present high price of cheese brings to the foreground again the prospects of associated dairying among us; and the point of interest just now is to what extent must we expect a relapse in the quotations as summer comes on and a consequent discouragement of the milk owners. Has the high price of the last six months so tended to increase the make of cheese for this season as to glut the market; or is the present price of cheese a result of the general business inflation, independent of the actual amount made?

Could these questions be satisfactorily answered we might have surer footing to tread upon than as it is now. The general principles which underlie successful dairying of course are as potent now as ever, and those who bring them most strongly to the front, in their plans and practice, are on the safest path to reasonable success and profit. The best flavored articles, in the most convenient shape, and neatest packages, of course, will be the class called for at the top price. We hear by way of common report that most of the factories in our State will run again this year, even those which have been shut up one or more years. If this is the fact, great care ought to be exercised on the matter of quality or much disappointment will again ensue. At the Dairymen's meeting four years ago one man prefaced his remarks with the statement that he had the misfortune to be connected with a cheese factory the year before.

Experience thus far seems to show that the best results are achieved in localities where the cheese maker has a high reputation and either owns the factory or has a controlling interest in it. This condition of things can readily be brought to pass by a little resolute, joint action of the milk owners. Employ and encourage a cheese maker of the right stamp, and then assure him a good flow of milk. The Nickerson factory, here at Houlton, is just now assuming the position indicated above. The cheese maker has the controlling interest in the buildings and apparatus, and will make up the milk directly for the farmers, at the lowest rate attainable. This brings the factory into the same relation to the farmer that the grist mill stands; and he is not obliged to think that a portion of value of his milk goes to a speculating company or a still shrewder man in trade. It is safe to say that while more or less milk of course will change hands before it is made up, the less of such milk, in any case, the better. What our experience for the season of 1880 will be we cannot certainly know, but we hope to show a good account of operations when the close has come. B.

Houlton.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Root Crop.

Through the FARMER I am informed that much interest is being taken with all on the important question of growing and manufacture of beets into sugar, which if successful will add much to the prosperity of the State. I notice that some farmers are more or less discouraged by the smallness of their crop last year—and this is what induces me to offer a few remarks from my long time ago experience. Fifty years or more since, the cultivation of beets was prominently under notice in Maine as feed for farm stock, I procured seed at a very high price that purported to be imported French sugar beet—planted on rich ground—best care taken to thin and cultivate, and harvested a crop of disappointment in the shape of small scrub roots of all shades of color from white and yellow to blood red. This seed was no doubt a hybrid mixture of different varieties which like Tinder's razors was "fit for no man's use but made to sell.

Not at all discouraged by this total failure, we took special care next spring to have genuine seed which all the 25 years after that we remained at our old home in Maine, never failed of producing a heavy crop—can't say how large as they were measured only by cartloads when taken from field to cellar. I most heartily hope and trust that this new enterprise just sprung up in my old native State, will prove a success to all concerned, and not only supply the demand for sugar manufacturing, but a surplus of roots for stock, and thereby largely increase the products of their fields as the farmers of Great Britain have by the introduction of turnips as a staple crop in farming. The writer from long experience, fully believes that the root crop is one of the foundation stones of successful husbandry, and hopes that not long hence large fields may be seen in their cultivation in Maine as I have several times of ruta baga turnips in the fields of thrifty Scotch farmers in southern Canada. I feel sure that the small crops of beets reported in the FARMER was the result of poor soil or cultivation or perhaps the grower's want of practical information, as was my case in the beginning, and further trial proved successful.

If the foregoing is worthy of a place in the FARMER, be it so. If otherwise it's well, for now in my 83d year of age, I ought not to be ambitious to have my name before the public, realizing as I do the decline of mental powers and others no doubt perceiving the loss more clearly than myself, and now just at the sunset of life my mind should be deeply engaged in preparation to cross the dark valley, where nearly all my contemporary friends have passed before me.

We have just passed a remarkable winter—with the exception of a few medium cold days in the early part, it has been more like spring—very little snow—much rain, with Ohio mud up to the hub, as we used to hear about in Maine; grass and wheat fields green and promising well; early flowers in blossom. Three last nights had heavy thunder showers, with summer-like days intervening. With kind regards to the few that remain of my once many friends in Maine. MOSES TABER.

Salem, Ohio.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes from Cumberland County.

Snow is gone except a few patches in the woods, the ground is nearly clear of frost and the season is really more forward than usual. The present cool weather is tending to retard the growth of trees and vegetation in general, which is better than to have very warm weather this month. Hay is worth fifteen to seventeen dollars in the vicinity of Portland, though it is reported high in the back towns. Market gardeners are pushing their business with much energy. Large quantities of onion seed have already been sown, and extensive preparations are seen for sowing wheat and planting sugar beets, sweet corn, &c. More plowing and breaking up of old fields was done last fall than I have ever known in one year, and there is certainly an unusual "boom" in the farming business this year.

Being at West Falmouth the other day I had a chance interview with Mr. Samuel Bell, who owns a fine farm at that place. Mr. Bell has been a well known dealer in boots and shoes in Portland for thirty years past, but is very much interested in farming for some years back and has been quite successful. He gave me some notes of his experience in wheat raising for the last year or two, which may be of some interest to your readers, as the subject of "wheat" has been *alluded to* occasionally of late in the FARMER. Mr. Bell has a kind of wheat, the seed of which he obtained originally of John S. Adams of West Gray. Two years ago Mr. Bell raised from three bushels and three pecks sowing, sixty-five bushels and ten lbs. of splendid wheat, weighing sixty-three lbs. to the measured bushel. There was probably more than seventy bushels grown as he got almost a barrel from the bottom of the cart it was so dry when put in the barn. It was one of the stoutest grown pieces of grain ever grown in this region, as it was estimated there was at least seven tons of straw. "The flour of this wheat," says Mr. Bell, "makes as fine, sweet, light bread as I ever saw, and is as white as good western flour. I have enough of it for my own use until next harvest. I sold about forty bushels of seed last year; have none for sale now. I am going to sow ten acres of it this year." This is the substance of his communication to me in a five minutes' talk, and without questioning the results of many trials of wheat raising and bread making from home made flour, reported in the last few weeks in the FARMER, I think that when Mr. Bell and others equally successful, get results so satisfactory it is best not to let the wheel of progress go back, but "put a pin in," and gather power for further advancement in knowledge.

Portland. G. F.

For the Maine Farmer.

Feeding Cattle for English Markets.

Believing the farmers of Maine could make money by feeding oxen for the English markets, I give them an idea of the shipment and demand. The most desirable cattle for shipment to England, are our large well fatted domestic oxen, that will weigh nearly one ton each. Cattle are freighted to England by space, and not by weight. Each space costs now twenty dollars; so a great nice ox is cheaper than a common one, as it costs the same to ship him. Cattle on shipboard are fed on hay and meal, and our oxen are used to being hitched, stand more quiet, and frequently gain in flesh on the passage, while wild western steers lose flesh. The English demand for American cattle is steadily increasing, and is a great let up to the American cattle markets; and its future flattering prospects should be taken advantage of by our good feeders of Maine. Cattle good enough to ship to England, have sold for an average of six cts. per lb. live weight, while common beef for home markets has sold for about same price dressed weight, showing quite a contrast in prices. Our farmers seem afraid to feed their cattle well, so sell all their best hay, and keep their cattle on straw and poor hay, and they and their cattle grow poor.

They sell their oxen for a low price for working purposes, the demand for which grows less each year, there having been hardly any demand this spring for working oxen in Brighton market. One cattle shipping firm, Rackliff & Howe, having held a lot of working oxen in Brighton market several weeks, and finding no sale, shipped them back to Maine. It is to be hoped the next time those animals snuff the salubrious airs of Massachusetts, they will be well fed, suitable for the palate of our English friends.

It is not necessary to buy western corn to fattten our stock. I have frequently seen steers raised and fed on nothing but roots and choice early cut hay, that would compare favorably with the best Illinois steers. Now a word of advice. Get the best breeds of cattle, which for growing and feeding purposes is undoubtedly across between the Durham and Herefords; keep them in warm barns. Use your straw and poor hay for bedding stock. Cut your hay early. Don't sell one pound, except to a nice animal you take pride in feeding. Grow all the roots you can to feed with your hay. Don't sell an animal unless you get a fair price, and if your stock is choice you will have plenty of buyers. Then your cattle will be an honor to yourself and your State; will yield a profit to the cattle dealer and will give you good returns; then the old State of Maine, and the business of farming, would not be looked down upon, as the worst in the Universe. I. C. LIBBY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes and Queries.

In your issue of April 24, I see the query as to the best fertilizer for onions. Having had considerable experience in onion raising, I take the opportunity to answer as seems best to me. For several years I have raised onions in immense quantities, using as a fertilizer "Bradley's XL Superphosphate" and in contrasting it with many others in the market, I find it far superior to them all. C. E. WEARE.

Wells.

Mr. Watson Jones, Fairfield Centre, has a grade Hereford steer, three years old this spring, girth 7 ft. 10 ins., live weight 2,190, red, with white face, a very nice animal. Mr. Jones is anxious to obtain a good match for the above described steer, and would pay liberally for the same. C. S. A.

Riverside.

FROM THE CHAMPION CORN GROWER OF THE STATE OF MAINE. Some five years ago I commenced using Bradley's Phosphate. Since that time I have tested all the different commercial fertilizers brought into this county. Last spring I planted sugar-beets with Bradley's Phosphate and tried along side of it another brand of Super-phosphate, and also a special sugar-beet fertilizer. I find that *Bradley's Phosphate leads on sugar-beets as well as corn and grain*, and I am more convinced than ever that it is the *cheapest, best* and *most reliable* of any commercial fertilizer ever brought into the State of Maine.

Respectfully, R. B. SAVAGE.

Skowhegan, Me.

NAMES CHANGED. I wish to change the name of my mare Fearnaught Maid, claimed through the MAINE FARMER in June 1874, to Duchess Fearnaught, dark chestnut mare foaled May 21, 1874, got by young Fearnaught, dam Nellie Grant by Gen. Grant, he by Gen. McLellan, son of old Drew. Nellie Grant is recorded in Maine Bred Horses, page 84, and was awarded 2d premium in the three year old class at the Maine State Fair of 1873.

I claim the name of Nellie Morrill, for a dark bay filly, with black points and star, foaled, April 22, 1880, got by Winthrop Morrill, dam, Duchess Fearnaught, pedigree of Duchess, same as above.

Lecant, Me. CHAS B. DORE.

The following receipt to destroy apple tree borers and bark lice, is given on the authority of Mr. A. Ham, one of the best farmers of Dresden, also endorsed by his neighbors. Mr. H., considers it a *sure thing*. One quart soft soap, one and a half pints wood ashes, one and a half lbs. sulphur, one teaspoonful copperas, one teaspoonful saltpetre, lime size of a goose egg. For lice add ten cent plug of tobacco. Mix the whole with hot water. Apply in early spring, again in the fall if needed. Use liberally at the ground. C. S. A.

Lincoln, Co.

From twenty thoroughbred Cotswold sheep, recently purchased of John Snell's sons, Edmonton, Ont we sheared 230 lbs. of wool, averaging 12½ lbs. per head. These consisted of five sheep, one yearling ram and fourteen yearling ewes; the heaviest fleece was taken from the ram weighing 21 lbs. and measuring in some places 15 inches in length. These sheep are all very large and in good condition, four of them having lambs. E. A. CILLEY.

Fairfield, Me.

To the EDITOR of the FARMER: I used last season on my corn, the Bay State Superphosphate, purchased of Messrs. Robinson and Cony of Augusta. I am so well pleased with its results that I shall use this season some two tons of it.

J. S. HAWES,
Breeder of Hereford Stock.

South Vassalboro', Me., April 30, 1880.

Grange Intelligence.

The Grange System.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to thank you for the clear, just and happy manner in which you answered your correspondent of April 24th, who wrote upon the above subject. I do not feel that I need say a single word further. There are so many people in the world that all can hardly be expected to think alike. So far as I know the Grange system in its inception, principle, work and influence meets the views, wants and needs of Patrons. We are satisfied with it and shall in the future as in the past do all we can to so administer its interests as to make it conduce in the largest degree to the social, moral, intellectual and material advancement of the farmer and his family. If it does not meet the views of your correspondent we cannot help it. He has the same right of opinion which we claim for ourselves. We number, if we include Patrons and those dependent upon them about three millions of souls, we have decided upon a line of policy and a course of action, and having put our hand to the plow we do not propose to even look back. If our brother and sister farmers, together with the young men and maidens will go with us we will do them good; if not we will do them no harm. "Let there be no strife I pray thee between me and thee." If one chooses to stand aloof we do not propose to argue with him or to take the side of our house down because he declines to come in at the door. When one boasts of his knowledge of secret organizations with which he is not connected, I am reminded of a text of Scriptures found in the gospel by John, X. 1. If one will come in by the "door" I will do all I can to enlighten him as to the working of the order, but must decline a decussion upon a subject as well understood, as pure in its principles, as beneficial in its influence and as hopeful in its future as the Grange system, and continue in the future as in the past to labor for the elevation of the farmer.

Mt. Vernon. D. H. THING.

THE GRANGE The question is frequently asked by those not belonging to the Patrons of Husbandry, does it pay anything or is there any money in it, the almighty dollar being the first thing to be thought of. To answer this question properly I should need to go into details in regard to this co-operative movement among the Patrons, but I answer the question in the affirmative. To make money is to save it and we claim that by buying our goods at wholesale we save from 10 to 15 per cent profit. Farmers have become posted in regard to prices of goods by buying their goods at wholesale so that they may properly claim that there is money in it. But the educational and social advantages of the order are of far greater importance than the financial, and it is of this that I propose to speak.

God has created us with certain powers, mental, physical, intellectual and social, all of which he intended should be cultivated. In what better way can this be accomplished and a friendly, social feeling kept up than by meeting together. The Grange has become the medium or channel through which we are to perform these too much neglected duties. Here we may meet with those with whom we have hardly a speaking acquaintance; yet as Patrons there is a tie that unites us as brothers and sisters—our interests are mutual. We meet here to exchange social greeting and views pertaining to the great work in which we are engaged, and one that should have the interest of every Granger. Agriculture is the basis upon which rests our national prosperity and upon which all other branches of industry are dependent. We read in an old book that we are to eat our bread by the sweat of the brow, therefore we must cultivate the soil, and he that does it the most successfully, best obeys the great commandment. The time has been when the farmer was looked down upon by professional men, but to-day, thanks to the Grange movement, farming stands at the head of all other professions and is looked up to as the backbone and sinew of our country. The Grange has had a tendency to bring about this result.

Here we gather from week to week to learn from each other how best to pursue the work in hand, and our wives and daughters come with cheerful hearts and willing hands, to help carry forward the interest of the order. How long would the Grange live and prosper without the presence and help of our sisters; it is through them that we expect to keep up the social element in the order. Then as Grangers, let us cultivate sociability, and above all things, let union and brotherly love pervade all our counsels. When we do this we may expect prosperity to follow, and we shall carry forward and perpetuate the noble principles inculcated in our constitution and by-laws. J. P. C.

Riverside.

The following are the officers of Cushnoc Grange, No. 204, Riverside, for the current year: M., Perley Gardiner; O., Ed. Hawes; L., Ada M. Luce; S., W. E. Bigelow; A. S., George Luce; C., J. C. Chadbourne; Sec., O. P. Robbins; G. K., Joshua Robbins; T., A. S. Bigelow; C., Ann H. Snell; P., Mrs. Isaiah Hawes; F., Mrs. Roxy Lyon; L. A. S., Vesta Reynolds; Organist, Miss Delia Hawes. Our Grange numbers about one hundred members and we are making additions weekly; meeting every Wednesday evening, with a good degree of interest. Cushnoc Grange is one of the best working Granges in the State. PATRON.

Agricultural Inventions.

An improved device for planting corn in perfect check row, so that the rows shall be straight each way, and at the same time distributing a limited amount of fertilizer to each hill as it is planted, has been patented by Mr. Henry F. Graetzel, of St. Joseph, Md.

Mr. Gustav Holcomb, of Stillwater, Minn., has patented an improved thrashing machine. This invention relates specifically to improvements in the grain and straw carrying mechanism of thrashing machines. It cannot be clearly described without engravings.

Mr. Thomas B. Ashford, of Clinton, N. C., has patented an improved grazing post for stock, which will prevent twisting of the halter, and which can be easily secured and adjusted. It consists in a balanced lever, to which the halter is attached, pivoted to the top of a post, provided with a screw at the lower end for screwing it into the earth, and braced by a number of hook bars, which are driven into the earth to give it greater rigidity.

Mr. Adam C. Hendrick, of Duffield Station, W. Va., has patented an improvement in fertilizer attachments for seed drills. It is adapted to operate independently, but will in general be made an attachment of a seed drill. The improvements pertains to rotating flanged wheel for discharging the fertilizer, and an adjustable gate co-operating therewith, for regulating the quanity of fertilizer discharged.

Mr. Thomas Delaney, of Waterloo, N. Y., has patented an improved plant protector. The object of the invention is to provide an efficient device for preventing heavy rains from washing the soil from about the roots of the plants, while it gives the water free access to the plants, and also permits the air to circulate about them.

Mr. Willis D. Green, of Mount Vernon, Ill., has patented an attachment for grain drills, by which, as it follows the delivery spout, the earth is pressed about the ground, packing it more closely at the sides than at the top, and pressing the soil down, forming channels, which will be gradually filled by the falling in of the sides, thus hilling the stalks of grain as they come up.

Mr. William A. Armes, of St. Louis, Mo., has patented an improved sulky plow provided with novel means for readily adjusting the various parts. The invention cannot be fully described without engravings.

Mr. David A. Swanson, of Rio Grande, O., has patented a combined hand corn planter and fertilizer distributer which is so constructed that the corn and fertilizer will be deposited at the same time and at the same depth or at different depths, as required.

Mr. Chapin C. Brooks, of Lancaster, N. H., has patented a reversible or side hill plow so constructed as to turn a furrow in either direction upon level or hilly lands.

Benefit of Sugar Beets.

It is now definitely settled that beet sugar, to any extent required, may be made in this country with only one proviso—that the roots be grown at somewhere near their price in Europe, say within half a dollar a ton of their value in France. The manufacturers are willing to pay more than those of any other country in the world, and they say they cannot exceed their offer at the present price of sugar. Can farmers afford to grow the roots at $5 per ton? It is safe to say that good farmers can; careless land-skinners cannot, or anything else. There is an element of the ludicrous in the confession of inability to cope with the beet-growers of France, in view of the fright of French farmers at American competition. It means simply this: Our farmers don't know how, and won't learn. Let us back up this belief with facts.

A call from Maine incited experimental effort in three States. Some failed, as might be expected, from carelessness or ignorance of the conditions of success. But there were 150 farmers who raised and sold 2,186 tons and 486 pounds from 114⅛ acres, and received in payment $11,444.44. An acre less than that of an average New Hampshire farm produces more than $11,000. It is almost exactly $100 per acre. This is twice the average value of an acre of potatoes in that region. Thus beets are worth per acre three times as much as corn, nearly four times as much as wheat, five times as much as oats and barley, and seven times as much of rye, on this basis. Allowing the average yield to be but fifteen tons per acre, the crop would seem to be much more remunerative than other tilled crops. At $75, one acre would yield as much as three in tilled crops heretofore.

Occasionally a farmer objects to $5 per ton,

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 8, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00, IN ADVANCE; OR, $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post-office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during May and June.

MR. A. H. TABER will call upon our subscribers in York county during the latter part of May and the month of June.

Mr. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Sagadahoc county during May.

The Triumph of Law.

Probably never in this country, has the wise maxim that the certainty rather than severity of punishment is the triumph of law, been more forcibly illustrated than in the recent case, known as the Pennsylvania bribers. One of the results of the railroad riots which occurred in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1877, was the preparation of a bill intended to relieve Alleghany county from the liability of the losses incurred by the riots. By the general law of Pennsylvania, the county in which damage is done by riots, must make good the losses. In this case the loss amounted to millions of dollars, the county was heavily in debt, and there seemed to be equity in the claim that the State should assume the liability because the riot while occurring in Pittsburg was the culmination of a lawlessness that swept over the State. All parties interested in receiving payment for losses incurred, including several large railroad corporations, were desirous of having the State rather than the county assume the liability, fearing the county might not be able to pay.

The bill met with much opposition at Harrisburg and all parties interested in passing the bill, raised a lobby fund and employed Mr. Wm. H. Kemble of Philadelphia, one of the most adroit and experienced lobbyists in the State, to take charge of the bill. Kemble associated with himself four members of the Legislature; the bill was defeated by a very close vote, it having been asserted that corrupt means were used to secure its passage. The lobbyists and their friends were closely watched and evidence obtained not only proving their guilt, but implicating many others. After the bill was defeated the Legislature began an investigation, which resulted in a report recommending the expulsion of the inculpated members, which for unaccountable reasons was defeated; but a committee was however appointed, instructed to prosecute all who appeared to be implicated in any corrupt practices. The prosecution was commenced and conducted with unusual vigor and the result was that Kemble and his four associates, rather than risk the exposures which a trial would necessarily make, plead guilty. The parties were admitted to bail, pending sentence, and were finally, after some delay and an attempt to escape, sentenced last week, to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned one year *in solitary and separate confinement at hard labor* in the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia.

These men were, up to the time of their conviction, eminent citizens. Mr. Kemble was the President of one of the largest banks in Philadelphia, he had been the Treasurer of the State, held many important offices of trust and responsibility, is a man of large wealth, fine social position and possessed marked ability. The men associated with him in crime, were also men who held high social and political positions. Their conviction was the triumph of law. It had long been notorious that legislation was obtained in Pennsylvania by corrupt men, who corrupted others. Indeed all over this land, and in every land and under all forms of government, men have been found who were ready to betray trusts for even less than thirty pieces of silver; this has been the case from the beginning and probably will be until the end.

The people, however, are always ready and eager to mete out just punishment to all men, who seek to pollute and corrupt public virtue. Every good citizen should set his face against every crime known to the law and there is no crime which so weakens and destroys all respect for law and decency and which is so destructive to free government, as the vulgar, degrading and loathsome crime of bribery, and it should meet with severe and condign punishment. These cases have been watched with unusual interest in all parts of the country; they were regarded as a test issue between the defied law and defiant lawlessness. After these men had plead guilty and prior to their sentence, they sought by most powerful appeals to the Board of Pardons, to receive pardon, but so overwhelming was public opinion demanding punishment and that the stamp of condemnation should be placed so effectually upon this great crime as to make the venal shudder at their own wickedness, that the application for pardon was promptly denied.

The instant the sentence was promulgated there was at once a change in public sentiment and the unerring tribunal of public opinion, denounced the rendering of the barbarous sentence, which has found effect in the same Board of Pardons, which had heretofore refused to pardon, to unanimously and promptly recommend the pardon of all the parties from imprisonment, leaving them to suffer the penalty of fine, and of being forever disqualified from holding office under the State government. The sentence to solitary confinement, was nearly as revolting to the people as the crime which these men had committed.

Solitary confinement means that by law the individual shall be made either an idiot or a lunatic and it is a punishment which is the concentration of all barbarism and in comparison to it, capital punishment possesses all the graces and virtues of civilization. These men were compelled to submit to the law, they were bereft of the right to enjoy honor or trust under their own government, heavily fined with the mark of crime so indelibly stamped upon them, that time could not efface it—here the Court should have stopped and not by the severity of a sentence robbed the law of its full triumph. "It is the crime, not the scaffold, which constitutes the shame." While the people will justify the pardon from solitary confinement granted these men, the moral effect of their conviction will stand as a warning to others and as a fresh declaration of faith in the efficacy of law and the power of a righteous public sentiment. Legislatures and judges should remember, that a law imposing undue penalty or a sentence bearing with unjust severity, becomes inoperative, tending to efface the stain fixed by the violation of the law, or the commission of the crime.

MR. H. C. BURLEIGH of Fairfield and J. R. Bodwell of Hallowell, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Burleigh & Bodwell, for the purpose of importing and breeding Hereford Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown sheep.

MAJOR GENERAL HEINTZELMAN died in Washington, Saturday, aged 73 years.

City News.

Dr. James B. Bell, who came to Augusta nineteen years ago, will on the first of July remove to Boston. Dr. Bell, while a resident of this city has taken a high stand in his profession, and has earned the respect always due and paid to a gentlemen; he is a man of culture, and among the members of his own profession is decidedly popular. He has built up in this city a large and lucrative practive, which he has disposed of to Dr. W. S. Laird of Watertown, N. Y. Dr. Laird will come highly recommended; he has a family, and has purchased of Dr. Bell his residence. Dr. Bell has formed a partnership with Dr. Wm. P. Wesslehoeft of Boston. Dr. T. M. Dillingham, who for several years has been associated with Dr. Bell, has also disposed of his practice to Dr. Laird, and is going to Europe to travel and study for a year before deciding where to settle. Dr. Dillingham is a young man of generous nature, studious habits, popular manners, he cannot fail to become a successful physician, and is sure of a host of friends.—Mr. Al Staples, one of Augusta's prominent citizens, dropped dead from heart disease, about eleven o'clock Saturday morning, at Palermo, where he had gone with his son-in-law to visit mining property in which he was interested. The deceased was 72 years of age, and has been a resident of Augusta forty years. Mr. Staples has held several offices, both town and city; was a large real estate owner, a genial man and a good citizen.——The amount of rainfall for April, 1879, as registered at the Maine Insane Hospital, was one and three-fourths inches. Amount of snowfall eighteen inches. On the 11th and 12th of April a severe storm was had and thirteen inches of snow fell. Amount of rainfall April, 1880, was four inches and ten one-hundredths of an inch. Amount of snowfall one inch. Condition of thermometer for April, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Maximum on the 27th, 60°; minimum on the 4th, 27°; mean for the month, 47°. Condition of thermometer for April, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Maximum on the 30th, 32°; minimum on the 12th, 31°; mean for the month, 49½°.——The total number of children in the city between the ages of four and twenty-one years is 2299, divided as follows: One thousand two hundred and thirty-one in the village school district, and 1068 in the suburban districts; yet the average attendance upon the schools the past year was only 1077 as follows: Village school district 641; suburban districts 536. This shows that less than one-half of the children attend school.——The city have refitted the old Atlantic Engine house under contract with Mr. John W. Boyington, on the east side of the river, in a very substantial and thorough manner, and on Monday the steamer "City" was transferred to its new quarters. The old house has been entirely rebuilt, and stable added, and it is now, a convenient and modern Engine house, with nice hall for the Company. The entire expense has only been $400.——The proprietors of the Kennebec *Journal* are making some thorough and extensive repairs about their office. The front room is to have a hard wood floor, and will be fitted into a counting-room, with modern improvements and conveniences. Directly in the rear of this large room are two small rooms, one to be occupied by the local editor and one by the night editor. In one of the rooms, large cases have been made to contain the files of the paper since its publication is 1825. From the inner room a stairway leads into a large room on the second floor, which is to be the editorial sanctum. This room is in the rear of the building, has two windows on the river side and communicates directly with the composing room. It is finished in hard wood with large book cases. The *Journal* will soon have as perfect and thoroughly fitted printing establishment as can be found east of Boston. ——George W. Merrill, a member of the Grammar school, while playing base ball, on Monday, accidentally slipped under the rail west of the engine house, and fell a distance of over twenty-two feet; fortunately he escaped without serious results. ——Augusta is to have a new directory—the last one having been published four years ago. The publishers, Messrs. Greenough & Co., are determined that this shall be the most accurate directory ever made of this city. The work will be for sale by J. F. Pierce, price $2 per volume.

METEOROLOGICAL. April was a warm month, and had it not been for the heavy rain near the close of the month, would have been a dry one. The mean heat of the month for 44 years is 41°49, this year 42°54, being 1°05 warmer. The mean moisture is 3.42 inches, this year 3.29 (of which 1.38 fell in the night of the 29th), a deficiency of only 0.13. The season is earlier than usual. There was generally no frost in the ground in the fields at the close of March. Peas planted 12 days earlier than last year. Mess of rhubarb from the garden the 21st, and dandelion greens the 23d, last year the 20th. Moisture, rain and melted snow, 3.29 inches; snow, 13¼ inches; fair days, 21; foul, 3; variable, 6; aurora, 2, on the 1st and 28th; polar bands, 4, on the 15th, 20th, 21st and 24th; lunar halo 2, on the 20th and 21st; hail 1, on the 17th; snow 2, on the 7th and 17th. On the 24th at 11 A. M., a large distinct halo in the zenith, the sun instead of being in the centre was just outside at the south, polar band at the same time running through the halo, the rest of the sky clear; number of days on which rain or snow fell, 8; number of days on which cloudiness averaged 0.8 or more, 9; prevailing winds, N. E. and N. W.; the river was recorded open March 31st, as it was clear of ice from just above Gardiner Bridge for more than 12 miles, but it is said there was a bar of ice below Swan Island, which did not break up till April 3d. The first steamer arrived on the 5th. On the 4th, the ice came down from Augusta.

Mean height of barometer at 32° and ocean level,	29°928
Greatest do. on the 2d and 3d,	30°351
Least do. on the 11th,	29°295
Range,	1°056
Mean heat of 3 daily observations,	42°78
do. do. extremes,	42°30
do. do. all observations,	42°54
Greatest heat on the 20th and 30th,	63°
Least do. on the 12th,	19°
Range,	44°
Mean relative humidity.	70°

Latitude, 44°10.′ 53″; longitude, 69.° 45.′ 50.″ G.

Oaklands.

MR. ALVIN HAYWOOD, recently died at York, N. Y., aged ninety years and seven months. Mr. Haywood was a native of Winthrop and spent the early part of his life in this county. In 1816 he purchased in New York, the noted horse Old Winthrop, or Maine Messenger, a son of the world renowned Imported Messenger, and brought this horse to Winthrop. He was at one time engaged in trade with Col. Geo. W. Stanley now of this city, in Hallowell. He left Maine however, nearly half a century ago, but was always deeply interested in the welfare of his native State; he was a man of strong common sense and a successful business man.

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. Mr. R. B. Capen, the new principal of the Dirigo Business College has introduced in addition to the general business course heretofore taught at this popular college, a telegraphic course and a thorough knowledge of telegraphing can be obtained at this institute. Mr. Capen is an old teacher, a practical business man, and he will devote his entire time to the students; we believe this college offers every advantage to those who desire to fit themselves for the business affairs of life.

The State Valuation.

We are indebted for the following statistics, showing the amount of property, real and personal, in each county, taken from the valuation books of the assessors of the several cities and towns; number of tons of shipping, so far as possible to ascertain, number of polls, &c., for 1880, as follows, compared with the valuation in 1870, to Mr. Joseph A. Homan, the efficient member of the Board of the Valuation Commission for this county and well known to our readers for years as one of the publishers and editors of the FARMER. The returns of polls in the State, compared with 1870, are as follows:

Polls.	1870.	1880.
Androscoggin,	7,894	10,312
Aroostook,	5,212	7,427
Cumberland,	19,812	21,539
Franklin,	4,518	4,801
Hancock,	8,311	9,603
Kennebec,	12,034	13,252
Knox,	7,609	9,087
Lincoln,	6,002	6,750
Oxford,	8,390	8,810
Penobscot,	16,149	17,407
Piscataquis,	3,355	3,622
Sagadahoc,	4,669	5,181
Somerset,	8,169	8,707
Waldo,	8,428	8,563
Washington,	8,983	9,683
York,	13,834	15,504
Total,	143,359	160,249

These returns show an increase of the number of polls in every county of the State—the aggregate gain being 16,890. This indicates increase in the population of 65,000 since 1870, which is a very gratifying and encouraging showing. The largest increase of polls is in Androscoggin, Aroostook and Knox. Valuation by counties:

Androscoggin—Total valuation, $19,903,125; polls, 10,312; oxen, 1,579; cows, 7,609; young cattle, 6,941; horses, 5,029; colts, 702; sheep, 12,157; swine, 2,475.

Aroostook—Total valuation, $4,722,950; polls, 7,427; oxen, 1,577; cows, 9,743; young cattle, 13,875; horses, 6,790; colts, 2,034; sheep, 3,203; swine, 5,518.

Cumberland—Total valuation, $52,605,329; tons of shipping, 82,334; value of shipping, $1,610,518; polls, 21,539; oxen, 2,756; cows, 13,012; young cattle, 8,388; horses, 7,757; colts, 782; sheep, 11,170; swine, 3,761.

Franklin—Total valuation, $5,454,581; polls, 4,801; oxen, 2,308; cows, 6,283; young cattle, 8,435; horses, 4,127; colts, 1,003; sheep, 70,121; swine, 1,633.

Hancock—Total valuation, $7,314,862; polls, 9,603; oxen, 1,676; cows, 7,297; young cattle, 6,092, horses, 3,418; colts, 512; sheep, 21,720; swine, 1,498.

Kennebec—Total valuation, $20,946,401; tons of shipping, 3,067; value of same, $147,515; polls, 13,252; oxen, 2,719; cows, 12,587; young cattle, 13,154; horses, 8,818; colts, 1,696; sheep, 38,392; swine, 3,743.

Knox—Total valuation, $10,686,311.

Lincoln—Total valuation, $7,735,669; tons of shipping, 37,244; value of same, $931,822; polls, 6,750; oxen, 2,084; cows, 5,932; young cattle, 6,228; horses, 2,828; colts, 524; sheep, 10,687; swine, 1,384.

Oxford—Total valuation, $9,712,321; polls, 8,810; oxen, 4,796; cows, 11,687; young cattle, 18,718; horses, 6,395; colts, 1,801; sheep, 39,772; swine, 4,328.

Penobscot—Total valuation, $20,149,880; tons of shipping, 17,993; value of same, $265,523; polls, 17,407; oxen, 2,307; cows, 15,304; young cattle, 17,014; horses, 10,528; colts, 2,153; sheep, 58,401; swine, 5,509.

Piscataquis—Total valuation, $3,144,317; polls, 3,622; oxen, 926; cows, 4,166; young cattle, 5,124; horses, 2,902; colts, 646; sheep, 27,147; swine, 1,461.

Sagadahoc—Total valuation, $10,980,081; tons of shipping, 104,222; value of same, $2,511,482; polls, 5,182; oxen, 1,122; cows, 3,111; young cattle, 2,659; horses, 2,048; colts, 235; sheep, 6,427; swine, 500.

Somerset—Total valuation, $10,063,845; polls, 8,707; oxen, 2,694; cows, 9,385; young cattle, 11,991; horses, 7,326; colts, 1,809; sheep, 98,915; swine, 3,332.

Waldo—Total valuation, $9,400,458; polls, 8,563; oxen, 1799; cows, 7,775; young cattle, 9,183; horses, 5,367; colts, 1,164; sheep, 34,042; swine, 2,587.

Washington—Total valuation, $7,991,950; tons of shipping, 46,395; value of same, $886,751; polls, 9,683; oxen, 828; cows, 8,407; young cattle, 6,405; horses, 3,590; colts, 561; sheep, 10,687; swine, 1,585.

York—Total valuation, $21,526,744; tons of shipping, 9,526; valuation, $204,112; polls, 15,504; oxen, 4,598; cows, 13,234; young cattle, 9,305; horses, 7,110; colts, 601; sheep, 10,078; swine, 4,275.

RECAPITULATION OF VALUATION, 1880—1870.

	1880,	1870.
Androscoggin,	19,903,125	17,592,555
Aroostook,	4,722,950	3,741,736
Cumberland,	52,605,329	48,942,323
Franklin,	5,454,581	5,618,759
Hancock,	7,314,862	7,274,923
Kennebec,	20,946,401	21,004,034
Knox,	10,686,311	10,507,542
Lincoln,	7,735,669	6,857,610
Oxford,	9,712,321	9,692,966
Penobscot,	20,149,880	22,151,475
Piscataquis,	3,144,317	3,414,680
Sagadahoc,	10,980,081	11,041,340
Somerset,	10,063,845	10,048,159
Waldo,	9,400,458	10,090,581
Washington,	7,991,950	9,048,888
York,	21,526,744	22,442,875
Total,	$222,338,824	$219,471,446
Increase of Valuation,		$2,867,377

WILD LANDS—ADDITIONS 1870.

Aroostook,	$1,156,989
Franklin,	172,900
Hancock,	279,150
Oxford,	100,100
Penobscot,	546,415
Piscataquis,	1,431,200
Somerset,	942,450
Washington,	517,150
Total,	$5,153,354
Total Valuation 1870,	$224,624,800

Of course these figures will be somewhat modified by the Commissioners and an earnest and we doubt not satisfactory effort will be made to equalize the valuations in the several sections of the State. The wild lands have increased in value and can safely be estimated at six and a half millions, which will make the total valuation of the State for 1880 two hundred and twenty-nine millions against two hundred and twenty-four and a half millions in 1870—an increase of four and a half millions. To be added to this increase is the difference between the valuation on an inflated paper standard in 1870 and one made on a gold standard of 1880; the real increase of property is many millions more. The counties which have increased their valuation are Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Lincoln and Sagadahoc. Oxford, Knox and Somerset have a little more than held their own. Franklin, Kennebec, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo, Washington and York have lost a little.

TAX ON THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. At the recent session of the Governor and Council, the following tax and valuation was assessed upon the different railroad and telegraph companies in the State:

	Valuation.	Tax.
Maine Central,	$2,200,000	$22,000
Boston & Maine,	1,800,000	18,000
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth,	1,200,000	12,000
Portland Horse Railroad,	75,000	750
Houlton Branch,	25,000	250
Aroostook River,	40,000	400
St. Croix & Penobscot,	40,000	400
Norway Branch,	5,000	50
Portland, Great Falls & Conway,	25,000	250
Lewiston & Auburn,	100,000	1,000
Whitneyville & Machiasport,	5,000	50
Total,	$5,525,000	$55,250
Telegraph Companies.	Valuation.	Tax.
Western Union,	$100,000	$2,500
International,	60,000	1,500
Maine Telegraph Co.,	50,000	1,250
Atlantic & Pacific,	5,000	125
Montreal,	20,000	500
Total,	$235,000	$5,875

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The debt statement issued shows a decrease of the public debt during April of $12,078,070; cash in Treasury is $190,464,392.87; gold certificates, $8,760,000; refunding certificates, $1,524,950; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,604,587. The payments from the Treasury by warrants during April were as follows: On account of civil or miscellaneous, $5,189,675.81; war, $3,456,641.49; navy, $1,060,258.62; Interior (Indians and pensions,) $1,552,248.13; total, $11,250,824.05. The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

HON. ENOCH C. FARRINGTON, of Fryeburg, has been appointed by the Governor, general inspector of rifle practice, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel.

Then and Now.

We have been looking over the report of the Committee of Valuation for Massachusetts and the District of Maine made in 1793 and 1803. We find that in 1793 the District of Maine, now the State of Maine, had six counties; York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, Hancock and Washington. The number of polls in 1793 was 20,832. In 1803 32,597, and the valuation was $856,557.63. The total number of polls in Massachusetts and the District of Maine in 1793 was 106,152. In 1803 there were 126,010 polls and a valuation of $5,187,316.92. Maine has improved since those days. We give the polls and valuation of the counties which then comprised the State.

	1793 Polls	1803 Polls	Valuation
York,	6,434	8,107	$234,324.01
Cumberland,	5,773	8,612	263,309.53
Lincoln,	4,401	6,225	169,220.42
Kennebec,	1,764	5,540	103,995.87
Hancock,	1,967	3,475	70,792.44
Washington,	493	738	14,854.76
	20,832	32,597	$856,557.63

It will be seen that in this decade the largest gain in polls was in Kennebec county. The largest town in 1793 was Berwick, York county, it then had 848 polls. In 1803 Portland had the largest number of polls. We give a list of the polls in several towns in 1793 and 1803.

	1793	1803
Kittery,	624	711
Wells,	837	866
Berwick,	848	840
Biddeford,	284	311
Buxton,	334	403
Sandford,	410	274
Bethel,	60	130
Limington,	144	264
Falmouth,	597	756
Portland,	560	1001
North Yarmouth,	423	601
Scarborough,	486	516
Cape Elizabeth,	294	296
Brunswick,	338	428
Harpswell,	228	275
Windham.	229	259
New Gloucester,	274	316
Freeport,	333	515
Poland,	200	432
Gray,	152	220
Paris,	89	181
Norway,	58	127
Buckfield,	90	209
Bridgeton,	88	158
Pownalboro,	481	384
Georgetown,	344	384
New Castle	170	206
Woolwich,	199	224
Topsham,	182	202
Bowdoinham,	113	167
Boothbay,	227	260
Waldoborough	203	327
Edgecomb,	164	178
Camden,	97	229
Union,	55	200
Warren,	163	223
Thomaston,	203	311
Cushing,	218	227
Bath,	231	330
Litchfield,	100	221
Augusta, Hallowell }	272	276 295
Winslow,	176	353
Vassalboro,	189	298
Winthrop,	150	255
Readfield,	100	216
Pittstown,	140	259
Norridgewalk,	87	156
Monmouth,	71	183
Sidney,	143	229
Farmington,	100	230
Mount Vernon,	85	194
Fairfield,	117	197
Clinton,	82	130
Deer Isle,	170	201
Vinal Haven,	129	167
Mount Desert,	67	145
Sedgwick,	143	196
Frankfort,	238	206
Bangor,	45	100
Belfast,	78	178
Machias,	200	241
Addison,	64	65
Eastport,	50	135
Lewistown,	121	193

We have given the names of the towns as they were then called and have followed in each instance the spelling as reported.

Foreign News.

It is said that leading German statesmen favor bimetalism.——France and Mexico are about to resume diplomatic relations. ——The Duke of Beaufort's Petronel won the Two Thousand Guineas stakes at Newmarket.——The Lyons Radicals intend to nominate M. Blanqui, the revolutionist, for the Chamber of Deputies.——The German Government has been defeated three times in the Reichstag since Monday.—— The race for two Thousand Guineas was won by Mr. Walker's Elizabeth.——Earl Cowper has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.——The British Parliament has been formally opened.——The Irish Land League is preparing a non-ejectment bill.——There is revolutionary excitement in Crete.——There are four venerable men in the new British Cabinet besides the Premier, who is the senior of them all. Mr. Gladstone was born in 1809 and is now in his 71st year, He entered Parliament in 1832, and his public life covers a period of forty-eight years. Next to him in age and experience is John Bright, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who was born in 1811, and was a prominent leader in the reform agitation, 1831–32, although he was not elected to Parliament till 1843. Baron Selborne, the lord high chancellor, is but a year younger than Mr. Bright. As Sir Roundell Palmer he attained great distinction as a lawyer, and is better known by his former title than the one conferred upon him when he was elevated to the peerage. Next in the order of age comes Earl Granville, born in 1815, but in length of public service he stands next to Mr. Gladstone, having first entered Parliament in 1836. Mr. William E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, is now 62 years of age. He is much loved in America on account of his sturdy adherence to the Union cause when so many of the great men of England were on the other side. All the other Cabinet Ministers are younger men.—— The cable dispatch shows that Mr. Gladstone succeeded in pleasing the Radical wing of the party in forming his administration; the Duke of Cambridge was strongly opposed to placing Sir William Harcourt at the War Office; the Pall Mall Gazette will henceforth be a Liberal journal.——A committee to uphold the Jesuits has been formed at Paris.——The Pall Mall Gazette speaks deprecatingly of the proposed annulment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

REUNION OF NATIVES OF MAINE. The Maine residents of Hyde Park, Mass., had a social reunion last week. The assembly was called to order by Rev. A. Judson Rich, and a divine blessing was asked by Rev. W. A. Richardson. Mr. Henry Hyde Smith, was toast master of the occasion, and his efforts called forth the following: "Early History of Maine," responded to by Rev. S. D. Hosmer; "The Aborigines of Maine," Dr. C. C. Hayes; "Fair Daughters of Maine," O. T. Gray; "The Churches of Maine," Rev. W. N. Richardson; "The Artists of Maine," Henry Hyde Smith, "Religion of Maine," Rev. Mr. Preble; "Watering Places of Maine," Josiah Monroe, Jr.; "Industries of Maine," Aubry McBrien; "Commerce of Maine," J. C. Bates; "Common Schools of Maine," C. G. Chick; "Colleges of Maine," J. F. Elliott; "Literary Men of Maine," Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. The exercises closed by singing of Auld Lang Syne, in which nearly all present joined. There were three hundred persons present.

TO SECURE summer boarders, the *Boston Daily Transcript* is the best advertising medium. It is the leading family paper. Send for circular.

HON. JOHN A. PETERS of Bangor, has been re-appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by the Governor.

Several petitions have been sent to Gov. Davis from Bangor asking for the enforcement of the liquor law.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT has resigned the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The late Election still in Court.

Mr. Prince, the Republican candidate for County Commissioner of Cumberland county, filed a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court early in April, alleging that he received a majority of the votes cast for that office in Cumberland county, and that he has taken the oath of office before a *dedimus* justice, and prays that William B. Skillins, the democratic candidate, who holds under a certificate from Governor Garcelon, may be ousted under the act of March 6, 1880, providing for the trial of causes involving the right of parties to hold public office.

The answer alleges that the decision of the Governor and Council is conclusive as to the fact that Skillins and not Prince was elected; and futhermore, that the act of March 6, 1880, is null and void, being the act of a pretended Legislature signed by a pretended Governor.

The case was argued last week before Judge Peters, holding Court in Portland and the following decision rendered:

"This case came on for hearing upon bill, answer and replication before me, each party appearing by counsel.

The petitioner put in evidence certified copies of the lists of returns made to the office of the Secretary of State from all the towns in Cumberland county, and from the city of Portland, that from the city of Portland being admitted subject to objection by the respondent; and also certified copies of the records of all the towns in the county, not including Portland pertaining to the votes cast for County Commissioner. It was admitted that all the same (not including Portland) are correctly described in the petition, and the same need not be copied for the full court except as either side may desire.

The petitioner then called H. I. Robinson as a witness, who produced the record and amended record of the municipal officers of Portland, which records, with the testimony of the witness are made a part of the evidence of the case. This record was admitted, subject to the objection of the respondent. The petitioner also put in evidence the original ward returns made to the mayor and Aldermen, subject also to objection, which may be copied for the full court only as either party may desire.

The respondent offered in evidence a certificate of his election, issued to him by the Governor and Council, which was admitted, to be copied if either party desires. It was admitted that the Governor and Council canvassed the returns for County Commissioner and rejected the vote of Portland upon the objection that it was fatally defective under the constitutional requirements, the objection being that the return described certain votes cast thus, "Scattering, two."

It was admitted, that rejecting the vote of Portland, the respondent received the highest number of votes, and that, admitting the vote of Portland, the petitioner had the highest number. The respondent contended that the Legislature which passed the act authorizing this suit and the Governor approving it could not rightfully do so, because there was a prior *de facto* Legislature with a *de facto* Governor, as set forth in the respondent's answer, not ousted by any competent tribunal.

My ruling was that no evidence was admissible in support of the allegations in the answer which deny the legality and constitutionality of the act referred to, and that none would be received. And this ruling is intended to be broad enough to allow the respondent the benefit of his position in whatever form it may be stated. The entire report of the evidence, oral and documentary, with all the points and objections appearing therein to have been raised, are made a part of the case if an appeal is made to the full court. I find that the petitioner is entitled to the office of commissioner as claimed in the bill, that he was lawfully elected thereto, and order that judgment be entered in his behalf accordingly.

JOHN A. PETERS, Justice S. J. Court.

The respondent appeals from the rulings and finding of the court, to the full bench. The case will undoubtedly be argued at the law term in June and finally disposed of.

Kennebec County Items.

It is reported that Dr. Robins has tendered his resignation as President of Colby University.——Jos. S. Bradstreet, senior partner of Bradtstreet Bros., lumbermen at South Gardiner, came near being killed while shackling a couple of cars at his mill, last week. He escaped with the fracture of one rib, but it was a narrow escape. He was attended by Dr. Giddings, and is now doing as well as could be expected.——Mr. Elias Douglass, of Pittston, has sold his farm on the river road above the bridge to Christopher H. Derry, for $1500.——Hon. R. H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, has had five men at work for ten days repairing the wall of his house at the Oaklands, which had become pressed out of place, by water getting into some holes left by the builders.——Outwire Guire, aged seventy-three, on the Belgrade road, while working on his farm last week in apparently good health as usual, dropped down instantly and expired. Heart disease was the cause.——The Hallowell Cotton Manufacturing Company, have made a second general increase of nearly 10 per cent. in wages of the workmen and operatives.——At the annual meeting of the Hallowell Granite Company the old board of directors was chosen. Mr. C. H. Clary retires from the firm, having sold his interest in the business. The directors and officers are as follows: Directors, J. R. Bodwell, Wm. Wilson, E. H. Lawry, J. M. Paine, S. H. Allen; Officers, J. R. Bodwell, President; Wm. Wilson Treasurer; C. W. Tilden, Secretary.——We learn from the Hallowell *Register* that the directors of the American National Bank have accepted the plans drawn by Mr. Stevens of this city. The new structure, is of somewhat similar build and arrangement with the old building; but the ground floor is to be divided into three different stores. The material used will be pressed brick, granite, and iron. The store fronts will show largely glass surface, the supporting pillars and window frames are to be of iron. A granite plinth, and small window caps includes the only stone trimmings. The walls will be of pressed brick. The ground floor 46 x 48 feet, includes one large and two small stores; the bank occupying the middle store. The large store to be occupied by M. Roberts will be 23x48 feet; the smaller stores 11½x48. The second floor will contain two large front offices, with suites of dress-making rooms at the back. The upper floor will contain one large hall and two ante-rooms. Nothing definite is decided in regard to the finish and arrangement of this floor. The roof will be of similar design as the old. With one exception every store and room in the building has already been rented.——The house and outbuildings of James S. Gray, at Litchfield, were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss about $500; no insurance.——Monday Sheriff Wm. H. Libby and his brother Joseph L., went to Hallowell, on a writ served on complaint of Mrs. P. J. D'Arthenay, and arrested J. D'Arthenay and Maria Bell for adultery. They were taken before Judge True and placed under $1.500 bonds for appearance at the September term of court.——A fire early Sunday morning entirely destroyed the machine shop of Joseph Perry, of Gardiner. Loss estimated at $10,000. No insurance. Cause unknown.

THE President on Tuesday returned the deficiency bill. He says, "The objection to the bill therefore to which I respectfully ask your attention is that it gives marked and deliberate sanction, attended by no circumstances of pressing necessity, to the questionable, and, I am clearly of the opinion, the dangerous practice, of tacking upon appropriation bills general permanent legislation."

READ the advertisement of J. W. Clapp. He offers for sale his house and furniture and upon terms that are a rare bargain. The house was thoroughly built, is pleasantly and conveniently located and will make an attractive home.

Editor's Table.

Harper's Magazine for May presents an unusual variety of entertaining matter, and is full of beautiful illustrations. The novelty of the number is striking. The opening article, by Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., takes us to the Red River Valley and across the border into Manitoba. The resources and the picturesque features of the country and its peculiar people (including the Mennonite immigrants) furnish entirely fresh pictures for pen and pencil; and in the use of the latter, Mr. W. S. Macy, the artist, has been very efficient. Equally novel are the pictures of old Dutch life which Mr. Henry Brace—assisted by the pencils of Pyle and Stone—presents in his exceedingly interesting article, entitled "Old Catskill." For sale by J. F. Pierce, bookseller, Augusta, Me.

An epoch in the experience of many lovers of good books will be marked by the completement of the new Acme edition of Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature. The announcement of a work of such superior excellence, in form and style so convenient and becoming, at prices so nominal was more than a surprise to the reading public, and many questioned the possibility of its publication, except at great loss of money. The publishers evidently knew their ground. They have not only fulfilled their promise to the public, but, by accomplishing a work so extraordinary have attracted the attention of almost the entire reading community to their various literary enterprises, and have secured for this work a sale beyond precedent in the history of bookselling. It is peculiarly a work worthy of universal circulation. It is not only a collection of rare literary interest, beauty and merit, a concentration of the best productions of English and American intellect, from earliest to recent times, but is also, in a large degree, a key and index to all other good books in the language, enabling one to see and judge for himself which are best worth his reading. Now that the work is completed, the publishers limit the number of styles in which it is made to those which have proved the most popular, as follows: 4 vols. (over 3,200 pages), cloth, $2.00; 4 vols. half morocco, $3.00; 4 vols. half Russia, gilt top, printed on finer and heavier paper, with wide margins, $4.00. By mail, postage extra, 40 cents. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., New York, Publishers.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. PresleyBlakiston, Philadelphia, No. 11 of the American Health Primer Series, Sea-Air and Sea-Bathing, by John H. Packard, M. D. Price 50 cts. This work is intended to explain how and why people derive benefit from sea-air and sea-bathing, and to show in what way these advantages may be obtained and to point out how the accompanying risks may be avoided.

Congress.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week the Indian Appropriation bill was debated, and the amendments proposed by the Senate committee were all adopted, when the bill went over. Mr. Davis of West Virginia, submitted the majority report of the committee to investigate the accounts of the Treasury Department. He said all his allegations had been proven. Differences of ninety or one hundred million dollars had been found, but whether the figures represented actual cash differences was another thing. Most of the discrepancies were made between 1860 and 1871. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, submitted a minority report on the same subject. He said the minority could not agree with Mr. Davis' report; and that the latter had spent two and a half years, at a vast expense, with a corps of trained assistants, and had not developed a single fact not known to the country since 1871. There were no changes made in the original entries in the Treas

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 5.

Amount of stock at market 3526; Sheep and Lambs 5000; Swine 12,565; number Western Cattle 3267; Eastern Cattle 84; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 175.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 37½@5 50; first quality $4 87½@5 25; second quality $4 75@5 37½; third quality $4 00@4 25;—poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 25@3 87½.

Brighton Hides 8@8½c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5@5½c per lb; Country Hides 7@7½c per lb; Country Tallow 4@4½c per lb. Calf Skins 12½@13c per lb; Sheared Sheep Skins 25@30c each. Wool Skins $2 00@3 00 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price	Live weight.	Average weight.
A N. Monroe	42	$5 50	L W	1520
do	32	4 37½	"	1428
do	17	5 25	"	1167
do	33	5 10	"	1312
do	50	5 00	"	1119
do	21	5 10	"	1115
do	35	5 00	"	1190
do	77	5 12½	"	1381
do	34	4 65	"	1149
do	17	5 40	"	1403
J B Cook & Co	12	5 00	"	1350
do	10	5 87½	"	1290
C Leavitt&Son	18	5 10	"	1320
"	12	5 00	"	1200
"	11	4 95	"	1200
J Stetson & Co	20	5 12¼	"	1325
"	15	5 00	"	1170
"	16	4 85	"	1175
Fitch & Eames	10	5 20	"	1300
"	18	4 75	"	1050
"	25	5 10	"	1225

Trade for Western Cattle opened at a decline of 5@10c per 100 lbs from prices obtained one week ago for the same grades of Cattle. The quality of the Western Cattle was better than those in the market one week ago. The best lots sold at 5¼a5½c per lb live weight, and quite a lot of the best Cattle were brought up for shipment to the English markets. There were not any Beef Cattle brought in from Maine, the supply consisting this week wholly of Milch Cows, for which the trade has been slow.

Working Oxen—There were but a few pairs in market and but a light call for them; a few pairs each week is all the market requires at present. We quote.

1 pair girth 7 ft, 4 in, L W 3400 lbs, $170;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 6 in, L W 2500 lbs, $90;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 10 in, L W 2800 lbs, $100;

Milch Cows—The supply in market was lighter than has been of late and the trade for them has been dull. We quote sales 5 choice Milch Cows at $50 each; 5 do at $35; 6 do at $36 each; 1 at $40; 2 Cows and Calf, at $31 each. Good Cows always command a ready sale at fair prices.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West and Maine were consigned to butchers to be slaughtered and marketed at a commission. There was a light supply of Sheep and Lambs in from the west, all received by butchers, costing 6 to 8 cents per lb.

Swine—Store pigs, wholesale at 6@7c; retail 6½@7½c. Frat hogs—prices have declined; we quote them at 5¼@5⅝c.

Store Cattle—None in Market and not much call for them.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, May 4.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 1,152 head; market without material change; sales of choice at $7 50@7 62½; extra $6 75@7 25; first quality at $5 75@6 50; second quality at $5 00@5 50; third quality $4 00@4 50; Store Cattle. Working Oxen per pair $100@$165; Milch Cows and Calves at $20@45; fancy Cows at $50@65; Farrow Cows at $12@25; yearlings at $7@14; two years old at $12@22; three years old at $18@35; Western fat Swine, live, at 5¼@5⅝c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,007 head; market firm at last week's prices; sales in lots 4 00@6 00 each; extra 7@10; sheared sheep at 3½@5½; Lambs 7@8; Veal Calves 4@5.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

APPLES—Dried 5@6, evaporated 15@18c; 50c@1 00 per bushel.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 75@1 90, Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good butter sells for 17@22c.

CHEESE—New Factory made 13@16c.

EGGS—11@12c per dozen.

FLOUR—$7 00@9 00 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 63@65; oats 45@50c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 28 per bushel; clover 9@12c per lb; alsike 25@25c per lb; red top 75c per bushel.

HAY—$14 00@16 00.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 17@20c per box.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½@7c; calf skins 12@14c; wool skins 1 00@3 25; deacons 25@30c; shearlings 15@25c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 00@1 30 per cask, cement $1 75.

LARD—10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—80@1 00.

MEAL—Corn 63@65c; rye $1 00@1 25.

NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bushel.

PRODUCE—Potatoes 40@50c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@10c; beef per side 6@9c; ham 9@11c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 8c; veal 6@7c; chickens 12@15c; turkeys 10@12c.

SHORTS—$1 50 per hundred pounds.

WOOL—Washed 42@45c; unwashed @33 35c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

APPLES—$3 25@3 50 per bbl; dried 6@6½c per lb.

BUTTER—25@26c for family; store 18@20c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $1 90@2 00; Yellow Eyes $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 15@17c.

COAL—Stove and Egg $5 50@7 50.

FLOUR—Superfine $4 50@5 00; Spring X and XX $5 25@6 75; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 50@6 50; Patent spring wheat $8 25@9 25; St. Louis X and XX to best $6 25@7 25.

FISH—Large shore $4 50@5 00; Large bank, $3 50@3 75; small $2 75@3 25; pollock $1 75@2 50; haddock $1 62@1 87; herring $3 50@4 50 per bbl.; scaled 27@30c per box; mackerel per bbl.—bay No. 1 to No. 2, $6 50@8 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $5 00@20 00.

GRAIN—Corn car lots 57@57; bag lots 60@59 per bush; oats 48@50; fine feed $24@26 per ton; shorts $24 00 per ton.

HAY—Loose $10 00@13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00@13 00; straw $7 00@9 00.

LARD—Per tierce 7⅞@8c per lb; per keg 8½@8¾c; pail 9½c@10c.

PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00@7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25@2 25.

PRODUCE—Beef side 6@7c; veal 6@8c; mutton 6@8c; chickens 14@16c; turkeys 16@18; eggs 12@13; potatoes 35@50c per bush.

PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50@12 75; pork backs $16 25@16 50; clear $15 25@15 50; mess 13 50@14 00; hams 10@12c per lb; round hogs 6½@7c.

WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.

WOOL—Unwashed 35@38c; washed 42@45c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, May 1.

APPLES—Home raised fruit selling from $1 75@3 00 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 90 per bush; Pea $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—15@25c per lb.

EGGS—10@11c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 45@50c per bush; corn 60@65c.

HAY—$9@11 per ton; pressed $10@13.

HIDES AND SKINS—Wool skins 1 00@2 50 each; hides 7½c per lb; veal skin 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Potatoes are plenty in market and selling from 15 to 35c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork 13 00@17 00 per bbl; round hog 6½@7c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@9c; lamb 6@8c; mutton 5@6.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg.)		106¼
" " "	(coup.)		106¼
" " New 5's,	(reg.)		102¾
" " "	(coup.)		102⅞
" " New 4½'s,	(reg.)		107¾
" " "	(coup.)		108¾
" " New 4's	(reg.)		107⅛
" " "	(coup.)		107⅛
" " Pacific 6's '95			126

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 3.

HOGS—Receipts 29,000 head; shipments 6,500 head; market weaker and 5 lower; mixed packing at 4 00@4 30; choice heavy at 4 40@4 55; light 4 10@4 40.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,000 head; shipments 2,600 head; light firm; coarse dull; export demand small; shipping 4 00@4 75; butchers steady at 3 00@3 70; stockers and feeders 3 00@4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 960 head; market steady and all sold; clipped 4 25@4 62½; wooled at 5 37½@6 50.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 5.

FLOUR—There is a steady but moderate demand for Flour and prices unchanged; we quote at 4 00@4 50 for Western Superfine; $4 75@5 25 for common extras; $5 00@5 50 for Wisconsin extras; and $5 50@7 per bbl for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats range from $5 50@6 00 for Ohio and Michigan; $5 75@6 25 for Illinois and Indiana; and $6 00@7 00 for St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 50@8 25 per bbl; and patent winter wheats at $6 50@7 75 per barrel. Corn in fair demand and sales at $2 40@2 50 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $4 50@5 00 per bbl. Oat Meal in fair demand and sales at $5 25@6 50 per bbl as to quality.

GRAIN—Corn is quiet at 53@56½c per bush. as to quality, for new and old. Oats are selling for No. 1 and extra white at 51@53c per bush; No 2 white at 49@50c; No 3 white and No 2 mixed at 45@48c. In Rye small sales at 95c per bush. In Shorts the sales have been at $26@27; Fine Feed at $26@27 00; and Middlings at $26 00@27 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate and prices are steady; we quote prime at $10 50@11; mess at $12 00@12 50; and clear and extra clear at $15 00@16 per bbl. Beef has been selling at $9 50@11 for mess and extra mess; 11 50@12 50 for family. Lard is in fair demand and sells at 7⅝@8¼c per lb for City and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked Hams are selling at 9½@10 per lb for City and Western, and 10½@11c for fancy Western.

PRODUCE. The supply of eggs is large, but demand good and prices firm. The sales of Northern and Eastern have been at 11(@12½c, and Western and Southern at 11½@12c per dozen. For Beans there is a steady demand and the market is firm. The sales of Pea have been at $1 70@1 80, mediums at $1 40@1 50, and yellow eyes from $2 10@2 20 for choice, and $2 15@2 25 for improved. Red kidneys have been selling at $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Peas are quiet and in prices no change. The sales of Maine Central Rose Potatoes have been at 45@50c, including Houltons at the latter rate; Northern Rose and Prolifics at 45@50c; and Jacksons, Peerless and other kinds at 35@40c per bushel as to quality. Native Onions are selling at $4@4 50 per bbl, and Bermuda at $2@2 25 per crate. Green apples are in steady demand at $3 50@4 per bbl. Dried apples are selling at 6@7½c per lb for sliced and quartered. Choice Evaporated are selling at 14@15c per lb. Cranberries are scarce and selling in small lots at full prices. Maple Sugar is also in good demand and sales at 11@12c for small cakes, 10@11c for large, and 8@10c for tubs.

HAY. There is a good demand for choice Hay and the market is quite firm. The sales have been at $16@18 per ton, as to quality; and fine and medium grades at $15@16 per ton. Rye Straw is scarce and firm, and has been selling at $26 per ton; and Oat Straw at $9@11 per ton.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 5.

The sales have been 175,000 lbs fleeces at 50@52c for Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX, 50c for New York and Michigan X, and 58@60 for No. 1. Low medium and coarse fleeces have been selling at 46@47c; and 75,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable at 27½@41c per lb. A lot of 90,000 lbs old Kentucky combing, a very desirable lot, sold at about 44c per lb; 20,000 lbs California at 27c; 100,000 lbs super and X pulled at 45w62c, including choice super at 60@62c per lb. In scoured there have been sales of 60,000 lbs at from 50c@$1 08 per lb, as to quality.

From the "Old Salamander" Drug House.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: We trust our order will reach you in season to be promptly filled. The demand for your Safe Remedies, especially the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, is continuous and increasing, and our customers speak in the highest terms of their value. Several cases of cures which have come under our observation are complete and most remarkable. Very truly yours,

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

BRONCHITIS.—Throat Diseases often commence with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which if neglected often result in a chronic disease of the throat.

FROM hundreds of reported cases where patients have increased in weight from five to forty *pounds* while using Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, no doubts remain of its powerful action on the *organs of numition*.

BOILS, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure. See advertisement.

Consumptives gain in flesh, strength and spirits under a daily use of Malt Bitters.

Special Notices.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible

1y27

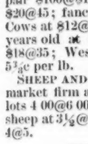
For sale by all Dealers.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime;" but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York City. 1y24

TO HORSEMEN.



Headquarters for all articles used by horsemen. 8 works on the horse, horse pictures, road, track and racing scenes; celebrated horses; 200 subjects. Veterinary instruments, medicines and horse goods of every description. Price list of 200 articles needed by horsemen, mailed free.

J. H. TUTTLE, 79 Nassau St., New York. 1y28

Married.

In this city, May 1, Mr. Omer F. Savage to Miss Stella Dillingham.

In Anson, April 25, Llewellyn Knowles of New Portland, to Fostie Moore of Embden.

In Auburn, April 24, Wellington Turner to Anna A. Jenkins.

In Bangor, April 28, James H. Rogers to Emmie H. Walker.

In Belfast, April 21, Samuel Norton to Annie E. Washburn; April 25, John M. Simmons to Angelia Boulton of Knox.

In Bowdoinham, April 21, Winship W. Sparks to Minerva J. Robbins.

In Bowerbank, April 11, Ira F. Thompson to Minnie M. Perham.

In Brownfield, April 22, Sidney S. Smith of Orrington to Sylvia A. Perkins.

In Corinna, April 21, Mr. Everett E. Mitchell to Minnie B. Noble of Exeter; April 21, William W. Noble of Exeter, to Emma J. Mitchell of Corinna.

In Canton, April 25, Wallace E. Hutchinson of Weld, to Nellie H. Reynolds.

In Cape Elizabeth, April 14, Warren Q. Brown to Ella J. Bartlett; April 25, Samuel H. Rolf of Portland to Annie E. Welch of Raymond.

In Castine, April 25, Henry C. Williams of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary H. Sellers.

In China, April 14, Jehell T. Marshall of Palermo, to Martha M. Knowlton of Knox.

In Connerville, April 20, Frank M. Trask to Emma J. Smith.

In Decring, April 28, Chas. S. Harmon to Addie E. Goold; April 15, W. Scott Pratt of Westbrook, to Charlotte W. Sproul of Cherryfield.

In Dover, April 27, Wm. E. Barker of Corinth, to Cora E. Bailey.

In East Machias, April 11, Samuel V. Cole of Brunswick, to Annie M. Talbot; April 16, James E. Dow 2d to Abbie E. Beverly.

In Eastport, April 15, William H. Coalwell to Lucy G. Andrews; April 20, Robert G. Bridges to Olive A. Fisher, both of Meddybemps.

In Ellsworth, April 22d, Lyman L. Lord to Zella M. Means.

In Fairfield, April 24, Sidney C. Bailey of Waterville, to Laura R. Basford of Detroit.

In Fort Fairfield, April 20, Martin Murphy to Ellen Murphy.

In Garland, April 28, Joshua Witham to Mary E. Weymouth; April 25, Frank P. Barker to Etta D. Hill, both of Windham.

In Hampden, April 29, W. S. Redmond of Hermon, to Addie B. Haynes of Amherst.

In Hancock, March 23, Edwin S. Springer of Franklin, to Ida E. Springer.

In Harrington, April 14, Frank S. Gould to Mrs. Abbie J. Corthell, both of Jonesboro; April 24, PhineasB. Guptil to Cora M. Davis, both of Cherryfield.

In Hollis, April 21, Rev. J. Colby to Melinda McDaniel.

In Houlton, April 10, Alonzo E. Knight of Boston, Mass., to Fannie Mosher of Presque Isle; April 26, Chas. B. Stevens to Blanche Parks of Richmond, N. B.; April 21, Shubell Kelley to Olive McAnarlin, both of South Richmond, N. B.

In Jackson, April 24, Howard M. Small of Thorndike to Julia D. Carpenter.

In Kenduskeag, April 15, Frederick A. H. Stockpole to Flora M. Savage.

In Lewiston, April 20, Wm. F. Kidder of New Gloucester, to Virginia E. Temple of Webster; April 24, Newell W. Larrabee to Mary E. Wing; April 28, Orland S. Haas to Lizzie H. Blake; April 27, W. Sprague to Kate Hennessey; April 27, William Roche to Emma J. Burns, both of Clinton, Mass.

In Lubec, April 16, John B. Wallace to Martha Hamilton.

In New Gloucester, April 11, Samuel L. Harmon to Laura A. Thurlow.

In Norridgewock, April 3, Robson B. Sawyer to Laura A. Porter.

In North Penobscot, April 18, Kenney Grindle to Hannah Stetson, both of Brooksville.

In North Waldoboro, April 10, A. Briggs Weeks to Celestia A. Braun, both of Jefferson.

In North Warren, April 10, Dea. John U. Cutting to Mrs. Lucinda Pascal.

In Norway, April 23, Algernon S. Jordan of Andover to Ida A. Barrelle of Lynn.

In Pembroke, April 17, C. E. Laughton to Mary Dudley.

In Portland, April 28, Melvin B. Gilbert to Mrs. Lizzie M. Batchelder; April 26, Chas. P. Graffam of Westbrook, to Nellie F. Adams; April 27, Edward M. Bates of Boston, to Althea Waterhouse; April 12, George Izatt to Annie Armout of Halifax, N. S.; April 23, Niels Hansen to Christine Cram; April 28, Chas. J. Oleson to Elizabeth Bodin.

In Prospect, April 20, Augustus Lampher to Mrs. Olive E. Lampher, both of Stockton.

In Rockland, April 20 Henry Piper of Concord, Mass., to Mrs. Marian Wall; April 4, Willington Sprague of Bath, to Lizzie A. Noyes; April 7, Alden Thomas of Camden, to Mary Feeley of Thomaston.

In Searsport, April 13, Manly O. Wilson to Estelle Davis of Waldo.

In Skowhegan, April 15, N. J. Campbell to Nancy J. Young.

In Upper Stillwater, April 14, Granville M. Gray to Lucy M. White, both of Oldtown; April 16, Francis O. Gould to Achsa S. Stinson.

In Warren, April 19, Simon K. George to Annie S. Jackson.

In Waterville, April 28, Fred J. Connor to Emma L. Nudd; April 26, Melville F. Archer of Fairfield, to Cynthia L. Holway of Palmyra.

In Windham, April 17, Dana P. Lowell to Nettie F. Brown.

In Windsor, May 1, Geo. H. Bussell to Minnie S. Jones, both of Vassalboro; May 2, Charles M. Hyson to Almira E. Long, both of Whitefield.

Died.

In this city, Dea. Thomas H. Sanford, aged 64 years, formerly of Topsham; April 17, John D. Wight of Thomaston; April 26, John O. P. Stevens of Pittston, aged 69 years; May 1, Al Staples, aged 72 years.

In Alfred, April 28, Mrs. Lydia Sayward, aged 81½ years.

In Anson, April 24, Jessie Maxim, aged 70 years.

In Appleton, April 17, Mrs. Esther Carkin, aged 82½ years.

In Arrowsic, Mrs. Eliza J. Swett, aged 68 years.

In Atkinson, April 22, Gracie I. Woodward, aged 1 year.

In Auburn, April 26, Freddie H. Daniels, aged 13½ years.

In Bangor, April 20, Mrs. Sarah A. Woods, aged 38 years; April 22, Prof. Frank H. Hawes, aged 22 years; April 22, Mrs. Serena Russell, aged 82 years; April 28, Mrs. J. A. Valentine, aged 84 years.

In Bath, April 22, Mrs. Louisa Bright, aged 52 years; April 27, Mrs. Hannah E. Rush, aged 67½ years; April 27, Albert Rogers, aged 46 years.

In Berwick, April 10, Nancy Goodwin of South Berwick, aged 49 years.

In Baltimore, Md., April 25, Willy Beck, only son of Joseph E. S. and Susan C. Cony, aged 5 years 1 month, formerly of Augusta, Me.

In China, April 28, Oren Rowe, aged 40 years; April 28, Mrs. Hannah Nelson, aged 72 years; April 29, Chas. F. Crane, aged 27½ years; April 30, Stephen Jones, aged 90 years.

In Chelsea, April 8, Elma L. Cobb, aged 10 years.

In Gardiner, April 25, Mrs. Fannie Libby, aged 48 years.

In Hallowell, April 24, Mrs. Caroline E. Hoyt, aged 41½ years.

In Pittston, April 25, Mrs. Nancy E. Thomas, aged 64½ years.

In Portland, April 21, Charles Murphy, aged 54 years; April 21, Charles W. Hayes, aged 40 years; April 24, Mark Burke, aged 35 years; April 25, Mrs. Harriet B. Banks, aged 61 years; April 27, Mrs. Almira Harlow, aged 83 years; April 29, Sarah Richardson, aged 67 years.

In Plantsville, Conn., Charlie Morse, formerly of Bridgton, aged 16 years.

In Rockport, April 17, Alexander Martin, aged 70 years.

So. Auburn, April 24, Hattie A. Howe, aged 33 years.

In Salmon Falls, April 27, Mrs. Aurelia D. Merrill aged 25½ years.

In Solon, April 17, Steward R. Chase, aged 17 yrs.

In Searsmont, April 6, Mrs. Millicent Foley, aged 73 years.

In South Berwick, April 11, Sally Warren, aged 89 years.

In Winthrop, May 1, Mrs. Florence A. Wood, aged 27½ years.

In Wayne, April 15, Mrs. Hannah Curtis, aged 93½ years.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April 1880.*

LYDIA A. KELLEY, Administratrix on the estate of Isaac Kelley, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 24

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1880.*

JOHN E. BRAINARD, Guardian of John H. King of Winthrop in said County, minor having petitioned for license to sell at public auction or private sale, the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said ward in the homestead of his deceased father, Charles H. King, subject to the widow's right of dower therein, and also to Isaac B. King life interest in one-third of the premises.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 24

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of April, 1880.*

JOHN SCOTT, Guardian of Ellen F. Cox, William H. Cox, Susan S. Cox, Albert L. Cox and Jessie L. Cox of Pittston, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell at public auction or private sale, the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in the homestead of their deceased father, subject to the widow's right of dower therein.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 24

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1880.*

CRESLY FOWLER, Guardian of Asher C. Hinds and Elizabeth C. Hinds of Benton, in said county, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 24

BUSINESS!

The Best Opportunity in Maine for Acquiring Practical Knowledge.

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

—AND—

Telegraphic Institute.

The most thorough practical instruction in the Business Course, Penmanship Course, Normal and Preparatory Course, Classical Course or Telegraphic Course.

Young ladies and gentlemen carefully prepared for positions as book-keepers, teachers, telegraph operators, official and social stations, in the smallest possible amount of time, and at the least possible expense. In addition to the regular business courses we have departments for pupils who desire to take up some of the higher branches, but not a regular high school course, or who do not reside near a good high schol; also for students who are deficient in any branch. Can enterat any time.

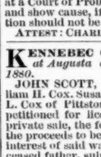
$65 GIVEN AWAY.

We wish to place our new catalogue in the hands of every young lady and gentleman in the State, and to do this we offer the following premiums: For the largest list of bona fide names of young ladies and gentlemen, between the ages of 14 and 20, sent to us before July 1st, we will give one life scholarship worth $45; for the second we will allow $20 towards such scholarship; for the third we will allow $10 towards scholarship. Write us for conditions before making list. Send for catalogue and specimen of penmanship.

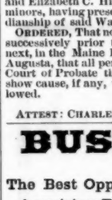
3t24 R. B. CAPEN, Principal.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm now occupied by Wm. Ames in South Orrington, on the road from Bucksport to Bangor, 9 miles from the latter place and 3 miles from the Bucksport & Bangor R. R. station at S. Orrington. This farm contains 53 acres, cut 12 tons of hay last summer, has good dwelling, barn, stable, out-house, a good well at the door, &c. Will be sold very low as the parties occupying it are going west. Possession given immediately. Price, six hundred dollars. Inquire of SAMUEL A. THAYER, near the premises, South Orrington, or of ISAAC H. GRANT, White Head Light. Post Office, Spruce Head Me. 3t24



FARMERS, MECHANICS, MERCHANTS GENTLEMEN, Every One who owns a wagon wants a **Eureka Folding Canopy Top.** Folds up like an umbrella. Weighs less than 12 lbs. Can be taken off or put on in one minute. Affords superior protection from sun and rain. Made in different sizes to fit business wagons, pleasure wagons and buggies. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. D. G. BEERS, Patentee and Manufacturer, Sandy Hook, Ct. State where you saw this. 3t24



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The simplest, best, and most convenient now in use. Agents wanted. Send for circular to

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BARGAINS IN

Well Made Stylish Clothing

—AT—

E. E. Davis' New Clothing Store,

UNDER CONY HOUSE, AUGUSTA.

8t24

$10 A MONTH TO CANVASS and take orders for Howe's Patent Adjustable Sliding Window Screens. Best selling goods ever offered to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address ORRIN P. HOWE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4t24*

C. H. NASON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING,

Will continue the business at the spacious double store

135 & 139 Water St., Augusta, Me.

Recently occupied by the late firm of

Huntington, Nason & Co.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found one of the choicest stocks of

Suitings and Overcoatings,

For Spring and Summer wear to be found in the State.

All Work is under the Supervision of a First-class Boston Cutter.

WOOLENS BY THE YARD AT LOW PRICES.

Cutting free when we sell the cloth.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Large stock of clothing of our own manufacture for

MEN AND BOYS.

All work warranted. No ripping of seams or coming off of buttons.

Any alteration in a ready made garment necessary for a perfect fit will be made in our custom workshop at our expense.

Samples of goods, price lists and our rules for self measurement sent free on application.

FURNISHING GOODS.

This department is well stocked with the latest styles of fine goods from Boston and New York markets.

We desire to call attention this week to a very fine line of choice styles in

Neck Wear, Hosiery, Fine Suspenders, Linen Collars and Cuffs.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Strictly one Price.

CHAS. H. NASON,

135 & 139 Water St., Augusta, Me.,

Nearly opp. the Cony House.

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HEEBNER'S

Railway Horse Power

—WITH PATENT—

Level Tread and Speed Regulator!

Gives more power at less elevation than any other horse power ever made. The Level Tread makes easy work for the team. No other power runs so easy. It is the only railway power on which oxen can work without shoes.

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT

THRESHING MACHINE

Will thresh 200 to 300 bushels of wheat or 400 to 600 bushels of oats per day. The Level Tread machine in use. Iron cylinder, iron concave, steel teeth, patent duster and self-adjusting wind regulator for the farm. Made only by

HEEBNER & SONS,

Send for Catalogue. Landsdale, Penn.

6m24

Real Estate for Sale

IN AUGUSTA.

I offer for sale to a cash customer, my house and furniture, together or separate.

The house is a substantial, well built one, two stories raised with best Welch slate, tinned eib. The lot is 80x100 feet, good garden, location the best, good air and shade trees. House sheltered in winter and cool in summer, good outlook both up and down the Kennebec, concrete sidewalk and street gas lamp, good play ground for children in front of house. The house contains eight rooms, high post, black inside blinds and gas fixtures in every room. Marble mantles in three rooms, coal grate in sitting room and one chamber. Every room easily warmed. Good cellar with coal furnace, brick coal bin, cold closet for vegetables, brick soap fat.

The house was built by the late Arno A. Bittues and cost $4,500. I have expended $700 additional, making the cost $5,200. I ask $5,500 for the house, or $4,000 for house and furniture. To any party who would like a good house, ALL COMPLETE it is unsurpassed.

J. W. CLAPP,

128 Water Street, Augusta.

2t24

R. H. THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor,

Allen's Block, Water St., Augusta, Me.

Mr Thompson is now prepared to show patrons as fine an assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods as were ever offered for sale in Maine.

MR. B. W. CROSBY,

late with C. F. Allen, West St., Boston, has been secured as Custom Cutter.

Unusual pains will be used in cutting, making and trimming suits.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Allen's Block, - - Augusta.

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PUBLIC SALE OF

35 Registered Thoroughbred

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

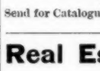
Wednesday, May 12, 1880, at 1.30 P. M., at the

LINDEN WOOD FARM,

Westboro,' Worcester Co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany R. R., one mile from depot, 12 miles from Worcester, 30 from Providence, R. I., and 28 from Boston. This herd consists of 18 cows, 9 heifers and 9 beautiful dark brown Douglas bulls and calves, from 6 months to 3 years old. 27 of this herd were sired by the two noted bulls, Brown Douglas and Prince Charley, both bred by E. D. Pearce of Providence, R. I., and out of his celebrated cow Ellen Douglas. The subscriber has been breeding and improving Ayrshire stock for more than twenty years, and the herd is not surpassed by any one in this country. Catalogues sent upon application, giving pedigrees, milk records and R. R. times. No postponement on account of weather. Address

B. J. STONE, Westboro, Mass.

Milk Farm For Sale.



This farm is situated on the Kennebec River in the town of Chelsea, one mile from the Gardiner and Pittston bridge. It contains 90 acres, divided into mowing, woodland and pasture. The house is 1½ stories high, finished throughout, (newly painted this spring;) barn 40x40 with cattle shed attached, with cellar under the whole; also wood shed and granery. Young orchard with choice variety of fruit trees, grapes, etc.; land early and excellent for wheat, corn, grass and potatoes; peas and potatoes planted this year, April 20th; pasture well watered by brooks and boiling spring; running water in the barn-yard; wintered last winter, 18 head of cattle including 14 cows and 2 horses; milk a first-class paying business; good chance to board persons engaged in the ice business, if desired; plenty of manure and leached ashes for this seasons use. Must be sold in 30 days; reasons for selling, going west. For further particulars inquire of M. L. ROLLINS on the premises.

Chelsea, May 5, 1880. 4t24*

MAINE JEFFERSON

By BRETE HARTE, he by THOS. JEFFERSON, will be kept for public service during the season of 1880, in charge of

L. L. FARRAR,

Mechanic Falls, Maine.

MAINE JEFFERSON has been awarded first premium by the New England Agricultural Society, as a two-year-old and three-year-old, and the first premium by the Maine State Agricultural Society, as a two-year-old, three-year-old and four-year-old, and was winner of race for four-year-olds at State Fair, 1879. Send for circular of this elegant horse, containing pedigree, cut, description and terms of service. 24tf

WANTED!

Experienced Pants Makers

To Make Sale Work at Home.

CHARLES H. NASON,

135 & 139 Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

3t24

Constellation.

Bay Horse, foaled 1874. Bred by Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Owned by Wm. S. Tilton, Tague, Me.

Sired by Almont. First dam by Starlight; second dam by Mambrino Chief; third dam by Gano; fourth dam by Potomac, son of Imp. Diomed; fifth dam by son of Imp. Baronet; sixth dam by Imp. Buzzard.

Almont by Alexander's Abdallah. First dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Pilot Jr.

Starlight by Blood's Black Hawk. Dam by Downing's Bay Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mam. Paymaster.

Gano by American Eclipse. Dam Betsey Richards by Sir Archy.

Al

Poetry.

"Not Dead, but Risen."

[From the Arabic.]

BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

He who dies at Azim sends
This to comfort all his friends:

Faithful friends! It lies, I know,
Pale and white and cold as snow;
And ye say, "Abdallah's dead!"
Weeping at the feet and head.
I can see your falling tears,
I can hear your sighs and prayers;
Yet I smile, and whisper this—
I am not the thing you kiss:
Cease your tears, and let it lie;
It was mine, it is not I.

Sweet friends, what the women have,
For the last sleep of the grave,
Is a hut which I am quitting—
Is a garment no more fitting—
Is a cage from which, at last,
Like a bird my soul has passed.
Love the inmate, not the room—
The wearer, not the garb—the plume
Of the eagle, not the bars
That kept him from those splendid stars!

Loving friends! Be wise and dry
Straightway every weeping eye;
What ye lift upon the bier
Is not worth a single tear.
'Tis an empty sea-shell—one
Out of which the pearl has gone;
The shell is broken—it lies there;
The pearl, the all, the soul, is here.
'Tis an earthern jar whose lid
Allah sealed, the while it hid
That treasure of his treasury,
A mind that loved him; let it lie!
Let the shard be earth's once more,
Since the gold is in his store!

Allah glorious! Allah good!
Not thy word is understood;
Now the long, long wonder ends!
Yet ye weep, my erring friends,
While the man whom you called dead,
In unspoken bliss, instead,
Lives and loves you; lost 'tis true,
For the light that shines for you;
But, in the light ye cannot see,
Of undisturbed felicity—
In a perfect paradise.
And a life that never dies.

Farewell, friends! But not farewell
Where I am, ye too shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A moment's worth, a little space.
When ye come where I have slept,
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye will know, by true love taught,
That here is all, and there is naught.
Weep awhile, if ye are fain—
Sunshine still must follow rain;
Only not at death—for death,
Which our souls draw when we enter
Life, which is of all life center.

Be ye certain all seems love,
Viewed from Allah's throne above!
Be ye stout of heart, and come
Bravely onward to your home!
La-il Allah! Allah la!
Oh love divine! Oh love alway!

He who died at Azim gave
This to those who made his grave.

Our Story Teller.

AMONG THE PINES.

BY MRS. H. G. ROWE.

Maine has been very properly called the "Pine Tree State," for it is in her almost exhaustless pine forests that she finds one of her sources of wealth and commercial importance. Although, of late, spruce and hemlock have been gradually taking the place of the pine in the lumber trade, yet there are still vast, unexplored tracts stretching far away toward Canada, where this noble tree still flourishes in all its old-time grandeur and luxuriance.

Early in the fall, sometimes by the first or middle of October, the advance guards of the lumber crews—each consisting of some half-a-dozen men—start for the forests where their employers' "claims" are situated. There they select places for their camps, as near as possible to the small streams that thread this vast lumber region in every direction.

There the men set themselves to work to build the camp that it is to serve them and their comrades for a shelter during the long cold winter that is at hand.

A hut, proportioned to the size of the crew that is to occupy it, is built of large logs, carefully notched and fitted at the corners, and chinked with moss and clay. A stone fireplace is built in one corner, and bunks for the men are placed against the wall, and filled with the fragrant tips of pine boughs to serve as beds.

The roof is made of long, split shingles, fastened down with long poles instead of being nailed, and finally covered with spruce boughs, or bark, after the first fall of snow, to keep out the wind and frosts very effectually. The earlier camps used to have only the hard trodden earth for floors, and their inmates got along without such conveniences as tables, plates, etc., but now they are provided not only with roughly hewn plank floors, but a table with a suitable supply of crockery is expected, and in most cases provided, as part of the woodman's necessary outfit.

Near the hut of the loggers, another is constructed with much care, to make it as comfortable as possible for the dumb companions of their winter's toil, the patient, plodding oxen. By the time everything is ready for their reception, the "tote teams" make their appearance with the "cattle" and the supply of food that is to serve them all during winter. Flour, pork, beans, molasses and tea are the staples.

Sometimes a barrel of corned beef finds its way into camp, but as a rule, the diet of the men consists of hot flour bread, with pork fat for a relish, and tea without milk, sweetened with molasses.

These, with the indispensable dish of baked beans, cooked to perfection in a "beanhole" dug in the earth and lined with hot stones, form luxurious fare to appetites sharpened by hard work in the cold, frosty air of midwinter.

Sometimes a lucky shot may bring down a moose, or an equally lucky "find" may put them in possession of enough bear-meat to make every day a feastday for a week or two. The fat of the bear is said to be very delicate and sweet to the taste, and is much prized by hunters and lumbermen. In it they fry their favorite dainty, the Yankee doughnuts.

The loggers either accompany or follow close upon the heels of the tote-teams, and in a wonderfully short time their winter's work is planned and apportioned, and their housekeeping in the woods fairly under way.

A "crew" generally consists of a "boss," who takes the charge of affairs, portions out the work, and sees that it is faithfully performed; and the choppers, swampers, teamster and cook.

The "boss" decides upon the best place to commence operations, and then all hands set to work to clear a road from that spot to the stream, so that when the snow comes there will be a comparatively smooth and level roadway for the oxen to drag their pondrous loads over during the winter.

Commencing his work with the earliest gleams of daylight, the sturdy, strong-armed chopper piles his axe, stopping only for a hasty dinner at twelve, until the ghostly shadows of twilight fall upon him from between the dusky tree trunks, and evening star, far above in the blue wintry sky, seems resting like a glowing gem upon the topmost spire of the giant pine above his head.

Then the weary worker turns his steps campward, where a blazing fire and a hot supper soon make him forget the cold and fatigue of the day; while in the companionship of his mates he finds the mental stimulus that binds him to the half-forgotten world outside his own forest solitudes.

Besides the hard work, there is always more or less danger in felling these mighty trees. The experienced chopper can easily detect by the motion of the swaying trunk in what direction it is about to fall, and he makes his retreat accordingly; but as the enormous branches go crashing down through the tops of the smaller trees, they are often broken and hurled through the air, crushing whatever lies in their track; occasionally wounding and sometimes killing the luckless chopper, whose skill in woodcraft had proved insufficient to shield him from this unexpected danger.

The tallest trees are usually sawed at the landing into logs of a convenient length for the "drive," which begins as soon as the spring sun has acquired power to melt the immense masses of snow and ice that cover the mountain's sides. Then every little brook is swelled to a raging torrent, into whose eager embrace the logs are hurried; and then the perilous, exciting work of the "river-driver" begins.

From lakes and tributary streams, the logs are driven into the main river, where they form one indistinguishable mass called the "main-drive." The different crews now vie with each other in deeds of agility and daring, and it is wonderful to note the skill and promptness with which these men, scorning danger and discomfort, manage to keep those millions of rolling logs in the main channel of the river.

Without a dry thread of clothing for many days and nights in succession, the river-driver knows neither rest by day nor ease by night.

Sometimes the "wangun," or boat containing the supplies, fails to reach the stopping-place for the night, in advance of the crew, and then the poor fellows, cold and wet as they are, must lie down hungry and shelterless upon the bare ground to snatch such rest as they may find in their comfortless quarters.

With the soles of his boots armed with sharp spikes to keep him from slipping on the wet, smooth logs, and a setting-pole, with which to guide them and steady his own steps, the river-driver considers himself fairly equipped for the toils and dangers awaiting him.

In a narrow channel between high banks, or at the dead of the fall, the logs are apt to form what is called a "jam," that is, one or more logs chance to strike across the stream in such a way as to obstruct the passage, so that those pressing on behind, unable to pass, are piled high one above another in the most inextricable confusion.

To break one of these "jams" is a difficult and, almost always dangerous task, as the operator must, in many cases, cut away with his axe one or more of the obstructing logs, thus letting the whole mighty mass loose in an instant, and giving him little time to escape from the terrible onslaught.

Sometimes, when the banks are high and the channel very narrow, it is necessary to let a man down from the top by the rope, to perform the dangerous task; and if he escapes with only a few bruises and scratches, he may consider himself very fortunate, since the parting of the rope, or the failure of his comrades to draw him up at the *very instant* that the jam starts, might be death, swift and sure, without any possibility of rescue.

When, at length, the logs reach their destination, they are enclosed in a "boom." This is simply a floating fence of large logs fastened together so strongly that their wild brethren, fresh from the forests, cannot escape from their restraining arms.

And now, it is the duty of the "boom-master" to see that each owner has his own logs portioned out to him fairly and justly. Every man's logs are marked by some kind of a hieroglyphic cut deep into each log by the axe of the "loader."

If any log, either by carelessness or accident, has reached the boom unmarked, it becomes the property of the "boom-master," who is also entitled to a certain proportion of the lumber, as his share for the care and labor of harborage and distribution of the whole.

It seems a tame ending to all this wild turmoil, this dumb exhibition of unloosed savagery, to see the poor logs at last floating meekly down to the saw-mills, where

"steam, the slave, shall tear them
With his teeth of steel,

carve them into plain, commonplace boards and staves, that shall, in time, lose even the fragrant breath that alone reminds one of their forest origin, and, hidden beneath a coat of paint and varnish, make comfortable or beautify the haunts and homes of civilization.—*Companion.*

Arenenberg.

Just below Constance the beautiful island of Reichenau lies like a gem in the miniature sea. On the hills to the left are chateaux, villas, and castles. At least one of these is historical; it is almost the simplest among them, but is interesting as having been for twenty years the home of Queen Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, and the step-daughter of Napoleon the First. With all her brilliancy of birth and character, she was an unhappy and an unfortunate woman.

She had seen her own father murdered on the guillotine. Her mother married an emperor, only to die broken-hearted. Her step-father died on a lone island of the sea. She herself married a king, only to be divorced and dethroned, while her children and her whole family because wandering fugitives in strange lands. It is extremely saddening to walk through the rooms of her little home here, and recall the fate that followed her in life.

When Napoleon became Emperor, she was one of the most brilliant and talented women of his court. She wrote excellent verses, arranged plays, and composed songs that have cheered the French armies in battle from that day to this. Her song "Partant pour la Syrie" may last with the French language.

When Napoleon's star of destiny failed him, and all who bore his name, or were related to him, were banished from France, poor Hortense, after being refused a resting place in many lands, bought this little villa in a quiet corner of Switzerland. Here she devoted many years to self-culture, and the care of her two sons.

Here was spent the boyhood of France's second emperor. Arenenberg is a plain villa outside, but is situated on one of the loveliest spots of the shores of the river Rhine. In the garden near the villa is a long, low house, used then, as now, for stables. The upper floor of this out-house contained the rooms of the young prince, Louis Napoleon. Here he studied, and here he schemed.

In a recent visit to Arenenberg the writer hunted up a number of old residents of the neighborhood who had been companions of Napoleon, and a few who had been friends of Hortense. There were many remembered incidents of the life or both; for both, though in a very different way, had been much liked by all the villagers. Hortense's kindness to the poor of all the district has embalmed her name in grateful remembrance there, and even the stern republicans of Switzerland had a warm sympathy for an unfortunate queen. As to her son, the late Emperor, people never could tire telling of the incidents of his boyhood that pointed to the coming man. What a swimmer he was! what a horseman! what a wrestler! and if half the stories be true, what a rake! Of his horsemanship it is maintained he had not an equal anywhere. It was a habit of his never to mount a horse by the use of stirrup, but to run and spring over the cruper and into the saddle at a bound.

Louis Napoleon visited Arenenberg when he became Emperor, and twenty thousand people came to bid him welcome. As a young man he had been a captain of militia sharp-shooters here, and president of the village schools. These bodies joined officially in the greeting. There were several coaches and four drawn up at the station for the Emperor and his staff to ride in. What was the astonishment and joy to see Napoleon jump into the one-horse wagon of a friend that happened to be there, and with him head the great procession through Constance! How the people shouted and clapped hands at the democratic Emperor!

Hortense, after suffering several years with a dreadful cancer, ended her eventful life here in 1837. She died in the little upper east room. The stranger going in there now will be impressed to see everything just as she left it. There is the bed on which she died, and near it is the camp bedstead which her son the Emperor had at Sedan. There, too, is her harp, as well as the harp of Josephine.

Down stairs there are five rooms filled with remembrances of the Napoleon family. On a little table in the reception-room is the gilt clock used by Napoleon on the island of St. Helena. In other rooms are good paintings and statutes made from life of Napoleon the First, Hortense, her mother Josephine, and her brother Prince Eugene; also the furniture presented to Hortense by the city of Paris at the time of her marriage to Napoleon's brother. There, too, covered with a crown of ivy, is a marble bust of Napoleon the Third, taken from a cast of his face after death.

The Empress Eugene repurchased this place (it had been sold after the death of Hortense,) and presented it to the Emperor. It was lately the summer residence of herself and the young Prince Louis.

Over the hills from Reichanau, and in another arm of the lake, lies the pretty little island of Mainau, with its charming gardens reaching down to the blue waters. Real royalty dwells here, for it is the property of the Grand Duke of Baden; and his father-in-law, the Emperor of Germany, often spends his summer days in this lovely retreat. In fact, the kings and princes of Europe have managed to secure most of the rare spots around the lower end of Lake Constance.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Keep Your Promise.

One of the most eminent of British statesmen is said to have traced his own sense of the sacredness of a promise to a curious lesson he got from his father when he was a boy. When home for the holidays, and walking with his father in the garden, his father pointed to a wall which he intended to have pulled down. "Oh," said the boy, "I should like to see a wall pulled down." "Well, my boy, you shall." said the father. The thing, however, escaped his memory, and during the boy's absence a number of improvements were being made, and among them this wall was torn down and a new one was built up in its place. When the boy came home and saw it he said: "Oh, father, you promised to let me see that wall pulled down." Instantly the father remembered his promise, and was deeply pained to think that he had seemed careless about his plighted word. "My boy," he said, "you are right, I did promise, and I ought not to have forgotten it. It is too late now to do just what I said I would; but you wanted to see a wall pulled down, and so you shall." And he actually ordered the masons up and made them pull down and rebuild the new wall, that as nearly as possible his promise might be good. "It cost me twenty pounds," he said to a friend who was bantering him; "but," he added, "if it had cost a hundred I should have thought it a cheap way of impressing on my boy's mind as long as he lives the importance that a man of honor should always attach to his plighted word."

☞It is easy enough to find plenty of men who think the world owes them a living, but hard to find a chap who is willing to own up that he has collected the debts in full.

Pop's Idea of Fun.

BY MRS. FRANK M'CARTHY.

Only this morning Pop punched me in the ribs, and winked, and whispered behind his hand, "Any more sprees on hand, Bob?" I was disgusted, and didn't say anything. If he'd been a boy of my size just then, things would have been different; but Pop is a kind of man it isn't pleasant to offend. I smiled in a sickly way, but I was never more disgusted in my life. Any more sprees! I should think not. I'll leave it to any one if this kind of sprees pays. "Count me in for the next racket, Bob," he said at the breakfast table, and then he winked again. I declare I was that sick I let my buckwheat cake get cold.

Here's the way it was. We live in a nobby kind of place, you see. Almost everybody owns his own house and grounds, and spends all his spare time in fixing up. Most of the gentlemen go over to New York to business every day, but before they go, and after they come back they're always fussing around, making little alterations and what they call improvements. It makes 'em awful mad if the place is out of order the seventieth part of an inch. The ladies raise flowers, fix baskets and roses, and all kind of gimcracks, and the men go pottering about, making more fuss over their plots of ground than a big farmer out West does over his thousands of acres. Well, we boys get together sometimes and arrange everything to suit ourselves. In a single night it'll be like a transformation scene at a pantomime—maybe not so pretty, but every bit as funny. Fun! We've laughed ready to split our sides to see the poor old barber come limping up for his pole in front of the doctor's, and the doctor go blustering down there for his hitching-post; a lot of paving stones against the door of the real estate office, and the cows and chickens running loose about town.

But this particular lark was what we called a speciality. Only gates were to be touched, and they were to undergo a regular tribulation. The weather was about right—muggy—and the mud in some places knee deep. We arranged all the preliminaries at recess, and Tom Jones was to go around about nine o'clock and let us know if the coast was clear; but he wasn't to give our regular call—all the place knows that. It goes something in this way: "Kiyah-yah-yuah, yoo-o," with a prolonged howl at the end. We always drop it when anything secret's on hand. It was agreed upon that Tom Jones should go to each house, if all was right, and have a coughing and sneezing spell that wouldn't arouse suspicion; then we were to creep out, when the folks were gone to bed, and go to work. And it happened to be work that time, you'd better believe.

We were all sitting around the table when the clock struck nine. Pop had his spectacles on and was reading an editorial to ma, the girls were busy with their lessons and I had finished my last examples, when all at once we heard a terrible coughing and sneezing out in the street. That was the worst of Tom Jones—he always overdid his part. If he'd had pneumonia, whooping-cough, asthma and bronchitis, and had been hired to go round with a cough medicine to cure 'em, he could not have turned himself further inside out. Of course Pop began to notice it, and ma looked up in alarm.

"Why," said ma, "that boy's got a terrible cold!"

"Fearful!" said Pop, with a queer twist of his under lip; and when Tom Jones, like a big donkey, went across the street to Sim Clancy's house, and began the whole thing over again, Pop wanted to know why that boy's cold was like the paper he held in his hand. We all gave it up, and Pop said because it was periodical. Ma and the girls looked mystified, but I was afraid then he'd tumble to something, and couldn't help getting red, to save my life. That's the worst of my plagued skin,—it's so thin the blood shows right through it.

There were no more of the boys' houses in our avenue, and pretty soon we all went to bed. I slept in the little room on the second floor off the hall; it was an easy thing to climb out the front window, and down by the Virginia creeper to the front garden. I went around to our place of meeting, and there they all were. The wind had sprung up pretty brisk, and there was a thin coating of ice over the mud; but that was all the better for the gates we wanted to bury. We owed a grudge to old Jake Van Couter, and we made up our minds he'd have a nice time getting his gate back. The miserable old caboodle was rusty, and nearly tore our nails off, but we got it loose at last, and hauled it off to a marshy lot, where we sunk it in the mud. Then we changed the doctor's gate to the judge's, and to avert suspicion we took our own gate off with the rest. We were getting pretty well tired out and ready for home, and had laid my gate up against a neighboring fence, when who should be standing right there in the shadow of the wall but Pop! We were all so thunderstruck that we didn't move, and to my surprise Pop began to laugh and beckoned to the boys to come closer. They were not to be caught by that bait, and stood off pretty considerably, when Pop whispered to us, in quite a jolly tone of voice: "Don't be afraid, boys. I like to see you enjoy yourselves. I was a boy once myself. Bless your hearts! I like fun yet as well as anybody!"

Then he laughed ready to split, bent himself double, and we all began to feel easy and laugh too. Tom Jones said he wished his father like mine, and Pop began to encourage us to do more. We were so spurred on by him that we hardly left a gate in the place were it belonged, Pop going along with us, acting as a kind of scout, he said, and seeing that nobody was near to disturb us. Once or twice he gave a signal of alarm, and we all crouched down as still as mice, Pop stiller than any of us. I never was so dumbfounded in my life, for I'd never seen Pop very jolly that way before. The boys were delighted with him; they all agreed to make him president of our club, and Pop said he'd take the position when he got home from the legislature.

Well, we'd come to the conclusion the place was completely done, and Jim Clancy proposed we should go home. Jim had torn his hands rather badly with Uncle Jake's gate, and didn't feel very good, when suddenly Pop said:

"Yes, boys, of course we'll go home pretty soon, when we get through, you know; but we must put all the gates back in their places again first!"

We all looked at each other aghast for a minute. "Back again!" cried the fellows. "Well, I guess not!" "Not much!" "Hardly!" and all sorts of derisive refusals went round.

Pop stood among us, whirling his cane, smiling all the time, and said:

"Oh, yes you will, boys, when you think of it a minute. You've had your fun, you know; but it won't do to go too far. I'm a justice of the peace, you see, and this innocent little racket comes under the head of 'malicious mischief.' You could all be sent to jail; and no matter how badly I feel, I'd have to act under the law. There's where it is, you see; people are so hard on boys they won't let them enjoy themselves. It's too bad; but never mind, we've had our fun anyway. Now, let's go to work in earnest. Here, we'll begin with this gate. Lift it up there, Jim; hold on the other side, Bobby, my boy. Now we have it—all together."

And as true as you live, we actually found ourselves walking along with the gate between us. From that gate we went to another and another. I don't know how it was, but we just plodded along, and did what Pop said. He was laughing and joking and flourishing; but, oh, how tired we were! How our hands and our feet and our hearts ached, and how sickening it all was! The most sickening of anything was to hear Pop laugh and carry on all the time, as if this was the cream of the joke. I tell you we were all mad enough; and when we got to old Jake Van Couter's we just rebelled. We all hated Jake, anyhow; and Tom Jones he stood right out in the road and said Jake was a mean old curmudgeon: and then Pop got hold of Tom before we knew it, and down came his cane with a whack.

Now, boys," says Pop, "fun's fun, and I'm as fond of it as anybody, but I don't see any use of spoiling a good time in this kind of a way. Jake couldn't put that gate back to save his life, and it goes to my heart to hear hard words against the poor old man. He's bent double with rheumatism, he's old and he's poor and he's no subject for your fun. I don't mind it. Do what you like to me, but spare poor old Jake."

Well, we just looked at one another in mute disgust, but we didn't care to dispute any further with Pop. We plunked along that nasty old freezing road, and we yanked Uncle Jake's gate out of the mud, and carried it half a mile, our nails hanging off, and tears of rage and mortification rolling down our cheeks, with Pop laughing like a good one all the while, declaring that he didn't see how anybody could be so hard on boys; they would have their fun, and for his part he thought it did them good, and it took him back to his youth again; he had n't had such a spree for many a year.

We groaned and looked at each other, and each of us dropped off silently and gloomily at our separate doors. A whole month has gone by without a proposition for fun of any kind, and I'll leave it to anybody if it ain't enough to disgust a fellow to have Pop winking at me behind his hand, and telling me to count him in for the next racket.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Young Folks' Column.

The Baby.

BY REBECCA R. PIERCE.

What does please the baby,
Crowing with such glee?
I am stupid, maybe,
But I fail to see
What there is so pretty
On the papered wall
Makes the baby happy,
I can't see at all.

With a pleasant wonder
Mingled with surprise,
There is naught escapeth
Baby's watchful eyes.
Every passing object
Rarest pleasure brings,
And to her there's beauty
In the pleasant things.

Ten fat, dimpled fingers;
Just as many toes.
Very much I wonder
If the baby knows
All about the story,
Pleasant to repeat—
How a toe did one day
Want to get some wheat!

Baby wields a scepter,
Though she is so small;
Holds her loving subjects
Each in willing thrall.
Happy as a sunbeam,
Merry as a bird,
Yet the while she never
Speaks a single word.

Tell a pretty story—
(Hush! There, don't you cry!)
Talking might be easy
If you'd only try.
Just one word from baby
Would delight us so.
'Twould be easy, maybe,
As to laugh and crow.

How Mother Robin called a new Mate.

BY E. JAY EDWARDS.

A friend of mine has a robin's nest that he guards with very great care, and about which he tells a story to all young and old people who call upon him.

"There is a romance," he says, as he shows you the nest, "about this, and if you want to hear it, I will tell it to you."

"It was a good many years ago," my friend begins, "that this nest was made. There came one morning in April two robins to the big fir-tree in front of my window. One of them had, as sure as you live, a club-foot, and he hobbled about upon it in a very lively manner, and I know that it was this one—Mr. Robin, I call him—that fixed upon the precise place for the nest. For he whetted his bill upon a bough a great many times, and then he danced upon it with one foot and the other, as though trying its strength, and at last he flew up to Mrs. Robin, who was standing on the limb above looking at him. My window was open, and I heard him peeping the gentlest little song to her that you can imagine. Then she jumped down upon the limb, rubbed her bill upon it, and danced, while he looked at her, and after she had done these things she sang the same little melody. After that they flew away with great speed, and the next that I saw of them they were working with might and main, bringing twigs, moss, twine, and all sorts of things, until at last they had the nest made."

Now my friend, when he gets so far in his story, always stops a moment and laughs, though you can not see any thing to laugh at. But he looks closely at you, and just as soon as he observes the surprise that your eyes show, he says: "I ought to say right here that my mother had a very choice piece of lace, a collar or something of that sort, that was washed and put out on a lile bush to dry on the very day that Mr. and Mrs. Robin decided to build the nest in the fir-tree. A great fuss was made that evening because the the lace collar could not be found, and mother wanted the police called, so that the thief might be arrested and the collar got back, for that collar was worth I have heard, a great many dollars. But the police never found the thief.

"Now I will go on with my story," always continues my friend, and he generally takes the nest in his hands at this time. "Well, after this nest—this is the very one I hold in my hand—was built, you never saw a more attentive lover than this Mr. Robin. He would hop about with his club-foot, and seem to put his eye right upon an angle-worm's cave every time he flew down to the ground, and you might see him from early morning to sunset flying back and forth with his mouth full of good things for Mrs. Robin, and he would feed her as she sat upon the nest.

"One day he seemed specially excited and happy; you could hear him singing in the tree more loudly than before, and I could see from my window the cause of his joy. Four yellow mouths were put up to receive the dainties he had brought, and then I knew that the little robins had come. Well, old Mr. Robin was so excited that he did not see our cat stealthily coming, as he was pulling away at a very long angle-worm. Pussy had him in her mouth before he could even give a warning cry, and the last I saw of Mr. Robin was the club-foot that hung out of Puss's mouth.

"By-and-by Mrs. Robin seemed to get hungry, and I heard her uttering two strange notes that I had never heard before, and which seemed to me to sound just as though she was saying, 'Come here! come here!' Of course that was not what she said, but I have no doubt that the notes ment just that, and that every robin that might have heard them would have understood them as a call for help. But no robin came. It rained all that day, and poor Mrs. Robin kept up that cry, and her young ones continually thrust their bills from beneath her body, and opened them. I could not help them, of course, for little birds would rather starve than be fed by any one but their parents.

"Now I am coming to the strangest part of my story," my friend always says when he reaches this point. "The next morning was clear, and I happened to be up early. Old Mrs. Robin had begun her plaintive call. Suddenly I saw a great many robins—not less than twenty, I should say—that had come together from some place, and rested upon the branches of a great elm-tree that was only a few yards away from the fir-tree. Of all the noises I ever heard from birds, those that these robins made were the strangest. At last they were quiet, and two of them flew off to the fir-tree, and cautiously made their way to the nest. Mrs. Robin looked at them, and sang a little thrill. One of the visitors, with much shaking of his head, sang something in reply, and then the other one did the same thing. Mrs. Robin repeated her thrill, and then she hopped up to the branch above, and sang another note or two, and the smaller of the two robins took his place beside her. Then the other robin flew away to his companions, and after singing a little, they all went off together.

"When I looked back to the nest, Mrs. Robin sat there perfectly quiet, and, not more than a minute after, the new Mr. Robin brought a worm, and he was from that time until the little ones got their feathers and flew off as kind and attentive to Mrs. Robin as had been poor old club-footed Mr. Robin.

"Now isn't this a pretty love story?" my friend inquires, and of course you say it is, and then ask him why he laughed. and what his mother's lace collar had to do with it, and he will answer you in this way:

"Look in the nest. See what lies on the bottom, where the little robins nestled. I got the nest after they all flew away together, and there in the bottom was my mother's lace collar, not good to wear any longer, so I have let it stay there ever since. Do you suppose young robins ever had such a costly bed?"—*Harper's Young People.*

How Robbie asked for More.

Lou and Robie went one spring morning to ride with their papa. It was in maple-sugar time and they rode out to Mr. Hardy's farm.

All the way Lou kept saying, "I do hope Mrs. Hardy will be sugaring off!" and Robbie would add, "Oh, *wouldn't* it be boss!"

They found Mrs. Hardy was not sugaring off that morning, but Phil Hardy gave each of the children a cake of new sugar.

It was so nice that Robbie just ate his down as fast as he could chew it, while Lou nibbled at hers, and made it last a long time.

Robbie took to following Phil about, as though he had something on his mind. At last he burst out, "Say? Phil, you dassen't give me another!"

Sawdust.

"Mamma," says four-year-old Minnie, "what are we made of?"

"Dust, my dear," replies mamma.

Not long after, Minnie is heard instructing her younger brother.

"Do you know what we are made of?" she asks.

"No."

"Well, now, I'll tell you, and you must allers 'member it. We are made of sawdust!"

☞"I don't see how there ever came to be so many words in the world!" exclaimed a little girl who was studying her spelling lesson. "Why, sis," said her brother, "they come through folks quarrelling. Then, you know, one word always brings on another."

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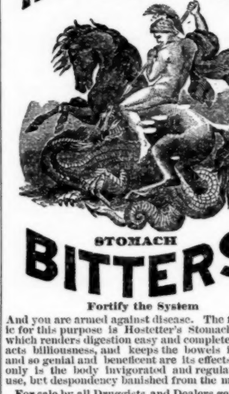

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